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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Housing Means 5,000,000 Jobs

Germany Cuts Down Troopers

England Wins 2 Tennis Titles

Jews Flee Thracian Boycott

Baltic States Seek Alliance

Secretary Ickes Warns Idlers

THE Federal Housing Administration promises that its activities will put 5,000,000 Americans in jobs. This reëmployment will be gradual but at least 500,000 of these jobs, it is estimated, will be filled by fall. James A. Moffett, new Housing Administrator, declares his promise of employment increase surpasses the accomplishment of all existing emergency agencies. He says home builders and repairers will be aided but over borrowing avoided and the housing securities kept gilt-edged. The new workers will supply materials and build the new homes—And the thrifty ones may be able to secure homes of their own.

¶ Germany gets definite assurance of broad changes in the National Socialist Storm Troopers. Viktor Lutze, the new commander, states that reorganization will be followed by reduction in numbers. He says the Brown Shirts, a strong bulwark in Nazi beginnings, had become unwieldy and untrustworthy. Rudolf Hess, Hitler deputy, adds that only active party agents will be allowed to wear the brown shirt. Switzerland bans German newspapers in retaliation for Berlin's banning of Swiss papers from which Germans have been getting their news of the "second revolution." Chancellor Hitler goes to his Alpine retreat—He has enormous problems to think through to a solution.

¶ British sportsdom goes into throes of joy when English players capture the world's championships in both men's and women's tennis singles. Frederick John Perry defeats Jack Crawford of Australia in a marvelous exhibition, to be followed by the defeat of Helen Hull Jacobs, United States, by Dorothy Round. Miss Jacobs, twice a finalist at Wimbledon, is cheered on by Helen Wills Moody, herself not playing, from the stands. The King and Queen attend, and Miss Jacobs is the first woman player to appear before the Queen in shorts—America congratulates England on its players.

¶ Eastern Thrace sees a great exodus of Jews, many of whom reach Istanbul by rail in seeking safety. They claim to be victims of boycott and bitter oppression. Other thousands of Jews, many of them women and children, are said to be huddled in destitute circumstances at the railway stations, unable to get away. The Turkish Government advises the Jews to return home—Its promised protection will be a strong gesture on the right side.

¶ American amateur track and field athletes sail for new invasions of Europe. The Princeton-Cornell squad of 16 goes to meet the combined Oxford-Cambridge forces in England. A Polish-American team of 19 goes to Warsaw to participate in the Polish Olympics. An A.A.U. group of nine men goes to eight meets in Sweden, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark and Hungary. Another A.A.U. group of six goes to eight meets in Germany—The athletic field, not the battlefield, is the place for youth of the nations to contend with one another.

¶ Baltic countries attempt a new defensive union. Estonia and Latvia, already united by an understanding covering military and political cooperation, send their Foreign Ministers to meet that of Lithuania at Kaunas and discuss formation of a binding agreement comparable to the pact of the Little Entente. France, Germany, Russia and Poland watch with interest to see whose positions will be strengthened or menaced. An alliance gives a European nation a sense of security—Until a stronger counter alliance refills it with fear.

¶ The Netherlands announces that its military and police have the Amsterdam rioting under control. The trouble started when the Government reduced the unemployed dole, almost equaling wages in the cities, by $1 a week. Immediately there began systematic destruction of electric street lighting, breaking up of pavements, firing of bridges and looting of shops. Methodical organization of the outlawry betrayed it as the work of rowdies directed by Communist leaders—How can Communism be right when its advocates must always resort to illegal methods?

¶ Washington sees a Cabinet member rebuke and warn office workers who primp, read, loaf and breakfast on Government time. Secretary of the Interior Ickes tells the 4000 employees under him of inspection trips on which he saw workers checking in and then going to the cafeteria for breafast, of others idling with their feet on their desks, and of "unbranded mavericks" rushing into the corridors so hastily on the stroke of 3:30 as to knock down and desert a woman of their number—Mr. Ickes apparently doesn't believe that a public job is a private snap.

Schools to Ask Federal Grant Of Half Billion

Move Indorsed by N. E. A. in Closing Session at Washington

Liberals in Power

Goals of Classroom Teacher, Including Assured Position, to Have Prominence

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—Congress is to be asked for $500,000,000 for the schools next year by the National Education Association, whose seventy-second annual convention ended here yesterday with the liberals in control.

So strong was this group that its members succeeded in putting through a resolution calling for a committee of seven to reorganize the association, of which at least three are to be classroom teachers. The resolution charged that the present association has overlapping boards and committees and the effect of the reorganization is expected to be to concentrate more work for the goals of the classroom teacher such as tenure of office and academic freedom.

Thus history repeats itself, the Washington convention echoing the Salt Lake City convention in 1920 when the classroom teachers previously took control. At that time they broke the power of large city delegations by forcing through the representative assembly which has transacted the business of subsequent conventions.

Liberals' Power Shown

Three moves in this convention clearly indicated the power of the liberal group. The resolutions committee had asked for $3000 for the work of the tenure committee and the convention raised the allocation to $10,000.

The budget committee brought in a recommendation which in effect would have given the president and executive committee power to appoint or discharge committes and it was decisively defeated on the floor. By secret ballot the delegates overwhelmingly voted to deprive 157 ex officio members of their votes in conventions.

The recommendation that the association work for a congressional appropriation of $500,000,000 to be distributed to all school districts "according to daily average attendance and the lack of available tax resources" was originally coupled with the statement that "the National Education Association maintains that a Government that can appropriate nearly $2,000,000,000 annually for military and naval purposes should make adequate

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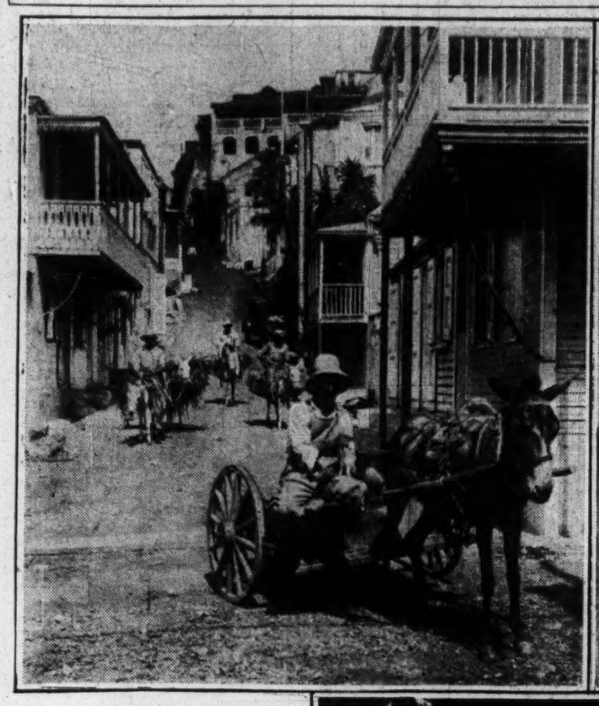
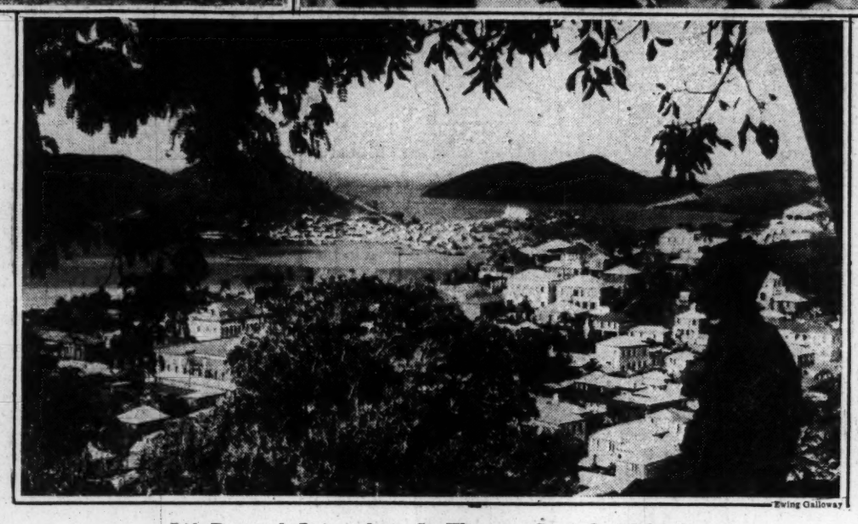
Second President Visits the Virgin Islands



Ewing Galloway



Ewing Galloway

Lift Proceeds Leisurely in St. Thomas, Capital of Islands

Upper Left—Steep Streets, Wrought Iron Braced Verandas and Long-Eared Transports Characterize St. Thomas. Upper Right—Native Women Sell Delicious Fruits for Mere Penny or So. Bottom—View of St. Thomas From What Is Called Synagogue Hill. The Approach to the Harbor Is One of the Beauty Spots of the West Indies.

Virgin Islanders Hope to Profit By President's Visit

Expect He Will Inspect at First Hand What Islands Most Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, July 7—The Virgin Islands' economic problems offer themselves for President Roosevelt's attention late today when he comes ashore here on the American insular possessions once termed "the poorhouse of the Atlantic."

The islands require American capital to relieve an acuate unemployment situation, for during the last five years reliable figures show that only $20,000 of private funds has been invested here.

A program of economic rehabilitation has been ordered by Washington and $1,000,000 has been allotted. An additional $45,000 has been approved for a housing program, and Congress has voted an appropriation of $250,000 for new roads.

Included in the rehabilitation plan is the diversification of crops, renewal of the rum industry, the building of a modern highway, a movement to increase tourist trade, and a program of social welfare work to comprise sanitation and education.

The Virgin Islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, are located in the Caribbean Sea

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Brown Shirt Reformation Is Demanded

Hitler's Deputy Outlines Future Function in National Socialism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 7—Emphasis on restoration of the Storm Troopers as active and retroactive agents of the political movement itself is given in an official statement today issued by Chancellor Hitler's own deputy in the National Socialist Party, Herr Rudolf Hess.

According to the Hess statement—which is considered significant following as it does the Lutze interview on cuts in "Brown Shirt" membership—the S. A. man of tomorrow must be the active agent of the National Socialist Party "weltanschaunng" or philosophic outlook.

The Storm Trooper must have his philosophical catechism in his head, as well as being ready actively to defend the party. He looks, Herr Hess said, to restoration of the previous position when the National Socialist Party had in the S. A. a powerful instrument of protection and in addition an irreplaceable school in which to develop leaders.

Lutze's Interview

As to the hinted cuts in Storm Trooper membership, the first official intimation that the S. A. will be reduced in number in the near future was contained in an interview by Herr Viktor Lutze, new chief-of-staff of the S. A.

Herr Lutze admitted that reorganization of the Storm Troopers is undoubtedly necessary, and added that numerical reduction of Storm detachments would follow. He stated that in future every man, especially leaders, would have to be a member of the Nationalist Socialist Party and be ready to subscribe to all that is included in National Socialist philosophy. He recalls the fact that in reality the organization, though it was at the beginning a strong bulwark of the National Socialist Party, had latterly become unwieldy and untrustworthy, especially since those had joined it whose political outlook was certainly not National Socialist.

Swiss Action

Meanwhile three German dailies, Voelkische Beobachter, the National Socialist organ, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung and Der Angriff, have, it is reported here, been banned from Switzerland for 14 days. This is the Swiss Government's reply to the frequent confiscation of its newspapers in Germany, particularly to the present bans against certain Basel and Zurich news-

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Housing Plans To Afford Jobs For 5,000,000

This Estimate Placed by Moffett on Effects of Federal Aid

NRA On the Brink

May Be Transformed Into Permanent Agency of Trade Commission

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—An increase of 5,000,000 in employment was foreseen here today as the result of establishment of the federal housing administration which is rapidly being whipped into shape by Mr. James A. Moffett, new housing administrator. Of this number it is estimated that at least 500,000 will be at regular work by fall.

This ambitious goal was set for the latest emergency recovery agency of the Government by Mr. Moffett and provided the sensation of a day made notable also by intimations that the NRA was standing on the brink of drastic reorganization, which may transform it entirely into a permanent agency combined with the Federal Trade Commission.

¶ **Housing Goals:** In addition to holding forth the prospect of an increase in employment exceeding everything which has been accomplished to date by all existing emergency agencies, Mr. Moffett promised the country in his first press conference that the housing administration would be administered strictly as a business proposition in a "very conservative way." He said every precaution would be taken to make its securities "gilt-edged" and that while he would inaugurate a "selling campaign" to stimulate home construction he would avoid any inducement to overborrowing.

Mr. Moffett foresaw a 5,000,000 increase in employment from both direct and indirect stimulation to construction and allied industries. He pointed out that direct construction is normally an $11,000,000,000 industry, employing 3,500,000 men. Housing alone, he said, is properly a $3,000,000,000 industry. While nothing like 5,000,000 would be employed directly in housing construction, he said that estimates covering related and affected industries indicate that this high figure should be reached.

If such estimates prove to be justified, the Roosevelt Administration would undoubtedly have succeeded in meeting the unemployment problem. Although estimates of total unemployment at the present time vary from about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000, a decrease of 5,000,000 would bring unemployment down to a point where it would no longer constitute a major national problem.

Mr. Moffett strongly emphasized his determination to make the housing administration a business proposition. "This is not an emergency or recovery proposition, but a real sound business proposition." He pointed out that there is a great need for better and more adequate housing facilities in the country, coupled with now sterile capital. His object will be to draw out this capital and put it to work building new houses and modernizing existing ones.

The method provided under the Act is Government liability up to 20 per cent of the value of mortgages. With this proportion guaranteed by the Federal Government Mr. Moffett is confident that vast amounts of capital will very soon be available for housing work.

He declined, however, to outline his plans at this time, explaining that as yet he has had only about a week to study the problem before him. His immediate task is to find three assistants to handle the three divisions into which he plans to divide his organization. These will cover modernization, mortgage insurance and National Mortgage Association.

Mr. Moffett contemplates "a real selling campaign," but "of course we don't want to ballyhoo it," he added. "We certainly don't want any one to overborrow."

¶ **NRA Reorganization:** Recurring reports that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson would soon retire from active management of the NRA burst forth anew as White House circles intimated that President Roosevelt gave this matter his serious consideration before departing on his Pacific Ocean cruise.

Although details of what is likely are still lacking, evidence points to at least a revamping of the NRA high command in some manner which will require that General Johnson at least share the responsibility with a group of others with equal authority.

Another distinct possibility is that a way will be provided during the summer for the general to make a graceful and inconspicuous exit from the organization which he built up into a sensationally successful recovery agency and now clings to tenaciously in its period of adversity.

It is understood that the General himself proposed to the President a recasting of the NRA into a more independent system of self-government by industry with the Federal Government playing a far less important part than it does now. This is closely in line with what industry itself, through the United States Chamber of Commerce, has been

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Troops Maintain Order Throughout All Strike Areas

General Walkout Is Now Threat in San Francisco Water-Front Upset

By the Associated Press

Force was mightier than mediation today as strikes continued unabated in many parts of the nation. All was quiet on the San Francisco water front—troops with machine guns and rifles saw to that—the Central Labor Council named a "strike strategy committee" which its president said "will lead to organized movement in case of a general strike." Unions in San Francisco and Oakland meet today to consider future policies.

The two-months-old Pacific coast maritime strike, involving 27,000 workers, centers around control of water-front hiring halls.

The 12,000 longshoremen insist that they have control of these halls, from which stevedores are sent in gangs to load and unload ships, while water-front employers insist on retaining control. All efforts at compromise have been rejected by one side or the other. Employers say relinquishment of hiring halls would establish a closed shop on the coast.

A similar situation applies to sailors', stewards' and cooks' unions, the other striking groups.

Rioting at the Horlick Malted Milk Corporation's plant in Racine, Wis., sent nine persons to hospitals and four to jail.

At Oklahoma City, Union employees of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company voted to strike unless the company met their wage and work demands, while the Seminole local called a walkout in sympathy with the strike of an Enid refinery's employees.

Minneapolis trade unions voted to consider a city-wide strike if truck drivers should walk out again in an effort to enforce their demands.

A clash between workers and strike pickets led to the closing of the East Peoria (Ill.) foundry of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

Efforts of the Philadelphia Regional Labor Board to solve the strike of 3000 house painters failed when their employers refused to accept the board's findings.

Settlement of a strike of ore miners of the Woodward Iron Company, near Birmingham, Ala., under which approximately 1000 men, idle since May 4, will be returned to work, was announced today by Mr. C. L. Richardson, Department of Labor conciliator. The agreement carried wage increases of from 3 to 5 cents an hour.

Boston Bogs in Extreme Heat

Net Catches Rubber Stamper

62-Mile Speed for Tunnel Air

Humidity in City 78, Mercury Over 90 at Noon, but Policemen Must Wear Those Coats—Probation Denied Drunken Driver With Good Record

The Boston Day

Boston, inactive enough these Saturdays since the five day week became popular, had bogged into a state of utter lassitude today, with the eighth day of a hot weather spell leaving the city steaming with heat and humidity.

In the week only the holiday, July Fourth, had been relatively comfortable. Both the day before and after the Mayor had let most of the city employees off after a half day's work. At noon the weather bureau today reported humidity of 78, excessively high for the temperature which was well into 90 at noon, by street thermometers.

Few offices opened. News centered around the weather and its discussion. The question of Boston's policemen going coatless had been handed to the City Council by Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman. The council promptly handed it back. Today Boston police were still wearing their coats.

¶ Perhaps the feelings of the city were best summed up in the case of Benjamin Gansarage of Chelsea. He waited in court to find out the jury verdict on a charge of assault, for which he had been arrested and had pleaded innocence.

Hour after hour passed. Gansarage sat and mopped his brow. Came the fourth hour and his patience was exhausted. Up went the defendant to Judge Albert P. Hayden.

"It is too hot to wait. Let me plead guilty and get it over with!" His plea was accepted, he paid a fine of $10, and coat over arm, still mopping his head vigorously, marched out of the court room.

City Affairs

Net Catches Collectors

Pursuit of the men who wielded rubber stamps to make a racket out of legitimate welfare efforts in Boston was clocking off gains with regularity today. Yesterday four

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Things Present

Peace-loving Americans will not proudly resent the Japanese Finance Minister's implication that America is too poor to fight. They will say, with the second editorial, "Thanks for the 'Insult.'"

After reading today's installment in the "You and the Law" series, heads of families will probably get some good advice before dashing off their wills.

What with the NRA, ERA, CWA, TVA, etc., this is an alphabetical era; so we may as well learn something of the FEDAC. What it is doing to develop an American style is reported on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

Odell Shepard tells us some interesting things about A. Bronson Alcott, in "A Peddler's Progress," on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, an "Intimate Message from Washington," another Typ-O-Graph for a change, and a Parable of Safed the Sage.

Ministers of Three Nations Meet To Decide Scope of Baltic Entente

Warsaw and Moscow Eye Conference With Deep Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

KAUNAS, Lithuania, July 7—Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania met here today to try to draw up a new plan of cooperation between these three Baltic states comparable to that which binds the Little Entente.

Estonia and Latvia are already united in a close understanding. On Feb. 17 they signed a treaty extending their military alliance of 1923 and providing for regular consultation between foreign ministers, establishment of a joint permanent council charged with the task of harmonizing the legislation and economic and political aims of the two countries. It also agreed to establish close contact between diplomatic and consular representative, to present a common front at international conferences and even to send a joint delegation thereto.

Fear Nazi Plans

This closer coöperation between Estonia and Latvia is generally regarded as due to apprehensions at the expansionist policy attributed to National Socialist Germany—apprehensions which are felt to an even livelier degree by Lithuania, owing to the dispute with the Reich over Memel. Moreover, Lithuania is on bad terms with Poland owing to the dispute about Vilna.

Consequently, on April 25, Lithuania approached its two northern neighbors with the project for a close political alliance. The latter, however, were unwilling to go as far as Lithuania wished and made the counter-proposal that Lithuania should adhere to their February agreement. Today's meeting is being held to decide between these two courses.

Important

Political observers in the Baltic consider the outcome of the present discussions, whatever the result, is bound to have major importance for the future of this part of Europe. If Lithuania establishes close accord with the other two Baltic states she would be in a stronger position as regards Vilna. Indeed it is generally assumed that Poland has intimated to both Latvia and Estonia that too intimate an agreement with Lithuania would be contrary to Warsaw's interests. Both countries, particularly Estonia, being on excellent terms with Poland, are expected to take this warning seriously. On the other hand they must also consider Moscow, where there is strong desire to erect counter-poise to Germany's "drang nach osten" (eastward-push policy). The U. S. S. R., in fact, is understood not merely to be friendly toward Lithuania's April proposal but to have actually prompted it.

Wider Effect

Finally there are the French who have recently been trying to work out an even wider plan for an "Eastern Locarno" covering not only the Baltic states but Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Russia and Germany. Prospects for success of this plan, however, are not regarded as rosy by Baltic authorities at present.

In any case, however, it is evident that many diplomatic eyes, besides those directly concerned, will be watching today's proceedings—and many extraneous hands will be trying to manipulate strings in their own direction.

New Entente Due

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow and Warsaw Watch

Map Shows Nations Bordering the Baltic Sea, Which Are Planning Closer Coöperation

Dorothy Round Defeats Helen Jacobs For Two British Victories at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Miss Helen Hull Jacobs, twice a finalist but never a winner of the most prized title in tennis, again was turned back today in her bid for the women's singles crown of the all-England championships by Miss Dorothy E. Round, ranking English player, who defeated her, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3, in the final round.

It was a heart-breaking setback for the American girl, who was a finalist against her fellow Californian, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, in both 1929 and 1932.

This year, with Mrs. Moody a spectator, Miss Jacobs had hopes that she at last would ascend to the throne the great women tennis players of the world since 1884 had ruled.

The victory for Miss Round made it an English sweep of the two main titles and the first victory for an Englishwoman since 1926 when Mrs. L. A. Godfree won.

It was the first time since 1909 that England had won both titles.

King and Queen Present

King George and Queen Mary entered the royal box as Miss Jacobs and Miss Round took to the courts.

Miss Jacobs was wearing her usual shorts, the first woman ever to appear before Queen Mary in such an attire. The Queen gave no visible reaction.

Hitting both her forehand and backhand with terrific pace and precision, Miss Round gave the United States champion a royal trouncing in the first set, winning 6—2.

She broke Miss Jacobs' service at love in the third game with her four beautiful returns which the American did not touch and almost repeated in the seventh, where Miss Jacobs again lost her service.

Miss Round lost some of her steadiness as the second set opened and Miss Jacobs, fighting tenaciously, held the service to 3—3 and then broke through the English girl to take a 5—3 lead in games.

Miss Round Rallies

Miss Round rallied, scoring with several placements to pull it up to deuce, but the American girl then put on a burst of fine tennis to win the next two with the loss of only three points and take the set, 7—5.

The crowd was in an uproar several times over poor decisions, and the umpire once had to halt play and ask for quiet, an almost unheard of necessity at Wimbledon.

The last set was a bitter struggle, with the last three games, all of

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Boston Bogs in Extreme Heat

Net Catches Rubber Stamper

62-Mile Speed for Tunnel Air

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men who had had their work tickets approved with a spurious stamp and had thus collected money without work, were sentenced to the house of correction for terms of one to three months.

While the recipients have been apprehended to the number of 20, with 19 convicted, the head men have so far been successful in evading pursuit. But yesterday the net moved nearer the higher-ups. One of the four convicted was a collector. The collector collects the cards to be stamped and a 50-cent to $1 fee from the "workers" for certification.

Monday it is expected more collectors will be lined up.

After the collector's the city's net will be spread for the men holding the stamps. They averaged $500 a week when the racket was at its best. If caught and convicted they will get room and board, with labor thrown in—nothing more.

* * *

In the meantime efforts to solve the welfare problem of single women by having them go to houses and work as domestics for their board and room, put forward by housewives who wanted to be helpful, have caused a labor storm. Labor leaders point out that such a procedure would completely wreck the domestic help market, causing hardship due to unfair tactics. In addition the single women themselves are antagonistic to the idea of working out as domestics. With such opposition the plan is expected to stop before it even starts.

Generous Ice Company

The much-discussed icing of Boston's public drinking fountains was pushed into the spotlight today with the hot weather. Mayor Mansfield had ordered no more ice for many fountains as an economy measure.

Today Acting Mayor Dowd decided that something must be done about it, called the Boston Ice Company to see if ice could be put into the founts for this one day at least.

Public-spirited officials of the ice company, realizing Mr. Dowd's position, said they would put ice in, would be glad to give it to the city without charge.

* * *

Two of a Kind

Anti-Nazi attention has been sharply focused on the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common during the past few days. The Boston Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism had asked for a permit to hold an Anti-Nazi mass meeting at the bandstand Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Remembering the Karlsruhe incident in Charlestown which ended in a riot when police intervened, city officials carefully weighed the application.

Today Acting Mayor Dowd made ready to give an answer. Before him on his desk rested a report from Inspector Benjamin Goodman, head of the police department radical squad, which said that the applicants are members of the organization which staged the Charlestown riot. To prove it he pointed out that the present group gave 12 Newbury Street as their address. So did those arrested in Charlestown. City Censor Herbert McNary also advised against the permit.

Finally Acting Mayor Dowd looked up, stated briefly, "The permit is denied." Nevertheless, he will give the committee a hearing Monday morning in his offices, with Inspector Goodman present to prove his charges.

Liquor

Hit-And-Run 80 Per Cent

Today Robert Caverly, former Boston police lieutenant, started a six-months sentence in the Charles Street Jail, found guilty of a hit-and-run accident while driving a car in an intoxicated condition.

When Caverly's attorney pleaded for probation due to the former officer's excellent record until the time of his accident, Judge Albert F. Hayden replied:

"I have known Mr. Caverly for a number of years and regarded him highly. He was especially efficient on the narcotic squad. But this is a serious offense.

"The girl injured in this accident will be disfigured for life. Liquor is the cause of 80 per cent of our hit-and-run cases. I cannot . . . place . . . Caverly on probation."

Vehicular Tunnel

Automatic Safety

One week of operation of the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel was summarized today. An average of 9000 vehicles had passed through it every 24 hours. Yet more traffic was needed totaling 11,000 vehicles daily, if the annual $1,250,000 maintenance and debt charges were to be met.

Many motorists, reading of carbon monoxide gas dangers, have been timid about going into a motorcar tunnel. The elusiveness of the non-detectable gas has not been allayed even though they were assured that plenty of fresh air went into the tunnel.

"But," they asked, "if so much air goes in and suddenly a rush of cars goes in, too, may not the carbon monoxide get too strong for the amount of air?"

Today tunnel engineers smilingly allayed the fears of prospective tunnel users over such an elementary engineering problem, and told how it was handled:

A battery of 14 fans operates at each end of the tunnel, bringing air in at the rate of 62 miles an hour.

The gas problem is not left to human guessing. Samples of air from the tunnel are constantly being analyzed by a device which heats the air to a boiling temperature and then passes it through a chemical which indicates the carbon monoxide content.

Four parts of carbon monoxide in 10,000 is considered dangerous. When the tunnel content reaches three parts in 10,000 a flashing light is set off and a bell rings in the control room. More fans go into immediate operation. Only 12 fans are needed under maximum conditions. Yet 14 are provided for complete security.

Engineers today pointed to the complete success of the Holland tunnel in New York after several years' operation, assured Boston motorists that the air in the tunnel is actually cooler and better than the street air.

Virgin Islands Give Greeting to President

(Continued from Page 1)

some 40 miles east of Puerto Rico. The principal islands are St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, besides 50 small islets or cays mostly unnamed and uninhabited. The islands were purchased by the United States from Denmark during 1917 for $25,000,000. They are ruled by a civil governor and are placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, Washington. The total population is figured at 22,012 persons, and the total square miles 133. English is the only language in general use.

President Roosevelt's sojourn here presumably will be occupied (except during official receptions) with the work under way in the $1,000,000 project, officially termed the Virgin Islands Company and having options on rum properties, sugar mills and plantations, and bay rum stills.

Critics have declared the progress to be wholly socialistic, but their contention hardly holds since Washington's objective is to supply capital that the islanders may become self-supporting. The company is modeled after old colonial organizations like the Danish West Indies, and after the Hudson Bay Company.

Few Trades Operating

Today there are few trades operating. The collapse of the sugar industry during 1930 and the long period of prohibition, ruining the rum business, drove more than 4000 persons away from the islands. The shipping industry at St. Thomas, where foreign vessels were coaled and provisioned, has lost much of its importance due to the increased use of oil-burning ships possessing a wider cruising range.

President Roosevelt will discover, if he does not already know, that Virgin Islanders' wants are few and their mode of life is simple. The customary tropical hospitality is theirs and their friendliness to strangers is marked. Their general abilities for work correspond to that of most countries near the equator and has not been developed to the same degree as in the United States.

During the last few years there has been a steady migration to North American mainland by the more ambitious and educated young men and women seeking opportunities they have hoped to find.

St. Thomas is rich with historical background. Privateers and buccaneers found refuge in hidden harbors as they scouted for the wealth of the Spanish Main.

Port of Importance

The harbor in St. Thomas became a port of great importance, for the island was located at the crossroads of the seas and was the point of transshipment for merchandise brought there for redistribution. Heavy walled warehouses extending back 300 feet from the water bear mute testimony of the golden age.

The islands were once the wholesale center of the American slave industry. Christiansted and Frederiksted on the island of St. Croix were the American counterparts of similar fortresses set up by Denmark in its African slave lands, and there slaves were brought in shiploads to the market which supplied the islands to the west and the cotton fields of the United States. Some of the slave markets still remain, while in the country the ruins of great houses surrounded by old slave quarters slowly decay as the islands wait for the rehabilitation that President Roosevelt has promised.

St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John are cities truly ancient. They date back to the early sixteenth century, in fact Columbus discovered the islands during 1493. Time has generally stayed its hand beyond adding a colorful antiquity to the buildings, and the few paved streets and movie houses offer only enough modern contrast to emphasize and frame the ancient.

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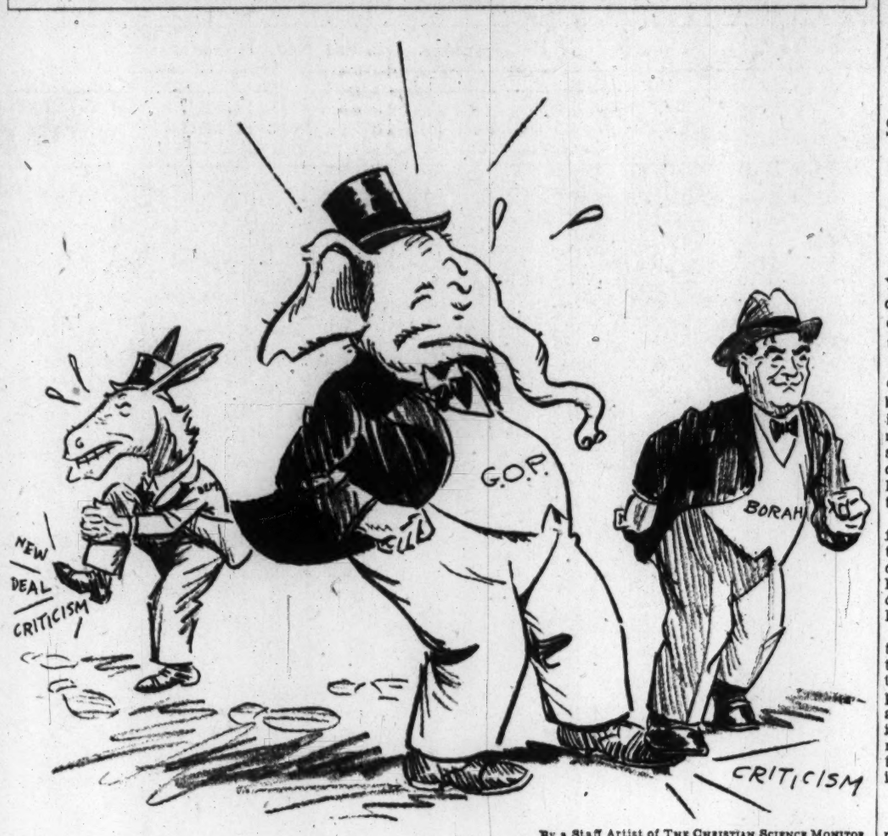
News Item—Roosevelt Says More Toes Are Going to Be Stepped On



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Young Folks Editor On Monitor Radiocast

MISS AIMEE BURDETT DAWES, Editor of the Young Folks and Children's Pages of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Henry Edison Williams, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next in the Monitor Interview series, Saturday, July 7, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, July 14, Mr. Paul O. Nafe, Feature Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

President Agrees on Plan Of Puerto Rican Recovery

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a talk to Porto Ricans today, announced his agreement in principle on a program of rehabilitation for the island, and asked coöperation in carrying out plans similar to those of the Administration in the United States.

Talking into the microphone in the old Spanish palace occupied by Gov. Blanton Winship, the President broadcast his promise and appeal before sailing for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

"We must look ahead," said the President. "That is why we have come to an agreement in principle on a program of rehabilitation that will take a great many years to accomplish. I am confident you will all do your part to make the plan a success."

The plan was not announced in detail, but it was assumed to be that on which Undersecretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell and island brain trusters have been at work for some time.

"Never as long as I live will I forget the warmth of your reception," the President said in his short address.

"The drive across the island yesterday gave me again a wonderful picture of your wonderful island.

"One thing is clear. Your problems are the same as we have in some parts of the United States, social and economic.

"The same methods can and will be applied. Here I believe in better homes, better family life, living conditions and education.

"To have a better livelihood we must have better health conditions. With the help of the Washington Government and the Island Government, I am looking forward to a solution of the problems here just as in the United States.

"It cannot be accomplished in one year. We must look ahead.

"I am not saying good-by, but au revoir, and thanks for your splendid hospitality."

The President was up early this morning for a tour of the city, which was followed by his conference with officials at which the rehabilitation plan was discussed.

Borah Shoots Again At Bureaucrat Target

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, homeward bound from Washington on a vacation, paused here for several hours yesterday and fired another volley at what he termed the "bureaucratic tendencies" of the Roosevelt Administration.

The bushy-browed Senate veteran asserted that the mounting tax burden would continue to press the nation as long as the bureaucratic system remained.

Senator Borah said there were 100,000 more federal "payrollers" this year than last.

"There are, of course, certain expenditures that the Government has to make now to relieve the unemployed," he said. "I don't want to be put in the position of criticizing that action because I'm not finding fault with it.

"What does interest me is the bureaucratic principle of running the people's business instead of letting the people run their own business. The best planning system ever devised is to allow the individual to run his own affairs."

The Senator said reports that his Fourth of July speech had been cut by radio station WJAR at Providence, R. I., because he was criticizing the Administration were untrue. The breakdown, he said, was entirely accidental.

Iowa Graduates

Graduation classes from Iowa colleges numbered 2900 men and women this year.

Housing Project To Employ 5,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

advocating for some months.

That the New Deal is as yet prepared to make such a concession to industry is a doubtful question. But that they are giving serious consideration to a revision of the whole structure before the fall political campaigns get under way is certain. The combined attack of the Darrow board, consumers interests and senatorial progressives has had a deep effect on Administration circles.

They recognize that—regardless of whether criticism is justified or not—the NRA in its present form has become a distinct political liability to the Roosevelt forces.

* * *

Wells to Be Dug: Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, today announced that he would spend $200,000 for drilling deep wells on Indian reservations in the drought areas of Montana, Arizona and North and South Dakota.

This money will be diverted from emergency conservation work funds previously allocated to Mr. John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs, for forest camp activities on Indian reservations in 22 states.

At the present time, approximately 14,000 Indians are engaged in forest improvement, protection, water conservation and development. Approximately 100 wells will be drilled in North and South Dakota, in Arizona and in Montana.

* * *

"Women Gain Most": "The greatest benefit the NRA has brought to women workers is the shorter work week," Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, Department of Labor, said here today on the anniversary of the cotton textiles code.

"The 40-hour week in the cotton mills, particularly in the South, where formerly 55 hours was the prevailing weekly schedule, and even 60 hours in some cases, has been of incalculable value to women. For 20 years a woman worker, in my experience, from the time she was 14 years old worked in factories for 54 or 56 hours weekly. With the code, her working time was reduced to 8 hours a day and 5 days a week. In three months she gained 20 pounds! She said, 'I never had so much time to rest before.'

"I believe that the shorter work schedule is even more welcome to women than to men, since so many women, single as well as married ones, must perform home duties before and after factory hours. This really means a double job for many women."

Music

Premières at the Pops

Last night's proceedings at Symphony Hall, where Mr. Arthur Fiedler's penultimate "Pop" took place, gained interest from the momentous presence, on the printed program, of two "First performance in America" annotations. Of one of the compositions thus distinguished—a "Jubilee March" by Ippolitov-Ivanov—it must be said that only the respectable name of its composer entitles it to more serious consideration than would be accorded to a Sousa march, whose idiom and spirit it reproduces faithfully, if with occasional evidences of greater subtlety than Sousa could boast of. Scored for brass and woodwind and a couple of string basses, the piece is an obvious potboiler written for a special purpose.

The other novelty was a 20-year-old pianoforte concerto, opus 16, in three movements, by Bortkiewics. Its long neglect in this country may be completely justified by the music's lack of originality, for it is in effect a vast, though—it must be supposed—unintentional, compilation of romantic reminiscences of Chopin, Liszt, Wagner, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff. The quotations are sometimes disturbingly literal. (A sort of motto theme, for instance, which opens the work and reappears frequently is a portion of the best-known motive in "Tristan and Isolde," with its characteristic harmony and orchestration little, if at all, changed.) At other times merely the manner of the composer's favorite composers is reproduced—faithfully and with considerable skill.

The concerto offers, however, many opportunities for brilliant piano playing, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Travis Behnke, to whom the solo part was allotted, made the most, earning an enthusiastic ovation from the large audience present, an audience which, evidently, enjoyed the music's exuberant romanticism, the Slavic flavor that permeates much of its abundant melodic material, and its highly colored orchestration, to which the instrumentalists rendered full justice under Mr. Fiedler's alert guidance.

S. S.

Brown Shirt Reform Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

papers. For a long time there has been a campaign among certain German press organs against the Swiss newspaper reports of German events. The campaign was marked with considerable annoyance at the fact that so many in Germany today look to these journals for their information concerning what is happening in their own country.

Such Germans were described some time ago as "emigrants" in their hearts by many papers here—emigrants who would have been over the frontier long ago, if they could have gone.

Point is added to the German newspapers' complaint in the fact that the German press has been reporting general incidents like the visit of the King of Siam as though nothing else had happened during the past week. The German people know from press reports practically nothing of the events which have stirred foreign opinion, beyond the fact that seven Storm Trooper leaders of whose general conduct they almost certainly disapproved and former Chancellor von Schleicher and wife had been killed.

Besides the Reich-wide banning of Swiss newspapers, authorities in Munich are stated to have forbidden use of foreign languages in telephone calls on the ground that with the present unsettled conditions, the authorities must know what reports are being sent out.

Robinson Praises New Deal Experiment

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., July 6 (AP)—Admitting that many of the legislative measures of the Roosevelt Administration "are in a sense experimental" and that mistakes have been made in their administration, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, declared today that "the important thing is to gain wisdom by experience and to correct errors as they are disclosed."

Speaking at a homecoming celebration for Representative Claude A. Fuller, which was attended by Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the House of Representatives, and several Congressmen from Arkansas and other states, Senator Robinson said "the United States is fortunate now in having a President who is daring enough to experiment, courageous enough to admit and correct mistakes, and who is endowed with sufficient hopefulness to feel and to inspire in others confidence in the ability of our social and political institutions to overcome the shock of panic and depression."

In a depression, the Senator said, "resourcefulness and a measure of radicalism are required to assist in the employment of governmental agencies in reversing the currents of adversity and in promoting the tides of prosperity."

Youth Take Reins In Drive to Learn Of World Affairs

Student League of Nations Clubs Advocated at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Youth is at last getting up its ire over the lack of any real program of education in international relations for young people of the world.

Tired of listening to the promises of their elders, who long have urged but have done little about sponsoring junior international affairs promotion groups, boys and girls themselves are taking the reins in a drive to familiarize future world leaders with world problems and their solutions.

No better proof of this could be found than by a perusal of registrations at the New England Institute of International Relations, which has just closed its third annual 10-day session at Wellesley College here.

Perhaps more than 40 per cent of those who attended the institute this year were young people from 16 to 24. The keen interest they displayed in all sessions of the school and the part they played in the daily informal afternoon discussion periods, appears to be ample proof that youth is beginning to take its international relations seriously.

Student League of Nations

Outstanding among the younger members of the Institute was a group from Providence, R. I., who belong to the Student League of Nations Association of Providence.

Appropriately enough, the idea for the League was the result of attendance by two 17-year-old boys at the Wellesley Institute last year. Inspired by the flavor of the international gathering, the youths, John Edgren and Robert Burgess, both of Providence, returned home determined to carry the ideals of internationalism and world peace as expounded at the Institute to the young people of their State.

Within a few weeks, after contacting young people in schools, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, about 30 boys and girls, representing many nationalities and religions, were admitted into the League. A first by-law of the club was the rule that only high school students could be eligible for membership.

Monthly and later weekly meetings were held in the various homes of the members. But this year it is expected that the group will be so large that a hall will be necessary for their meetings.

Speaker Members in Demand

The League, which has no connection with the League of Nations Associations except perhaps with the latter having somewhat of a guiding interest in the former, has drawn up its own constitution, and has a publicity and a speakers' bureau. Representatives of the club are often called upon to give speeches on international relations before school, church, college, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and other groups.

Discussion plays an important part in the objective of the Student League. Subjects such as capitalism, socialism, peace, war, the NRA, etc., are selected and assigned to various member groups for the weekly gatherings. No older people are allowed to attend the meetings.

The Student League firmly believes that young people are the medium through which better international relations can be brought about. And as schools do not give them adequate courses on world affairs to prepare them for a college or community knowledge of world affairs, the league feels that it really is filling in the gap which exsts between high schools and college as regards the teaching of the fundamentals of internationalism.

League Fills Wide Need

The great fault of the public schools of today, the League points out, is that they do not make one liberal minded. The only way to do this is through groups such as the Student League represents, they declare.

"What we get out of the Student League meetings," he said, "one cannot get out of the textbook and teachers in schools."

Teachers, however, have proven sympathetic to the idea of the Student League of Nations Association and have coöperated in urging pupils to become members. In Rhode Island, a movement to make the League state-wide has begun with Gov. T. F. Green promising his support of the plan.

National impetus, however, was given the League at the institute at Wellesley, as the 50 or more boys and girls attending heard of the progress of the youth movement in Rhode Island. Reports on the success of the Providence Club soon resulted in several students volunteering to organize similar leagues in their respective communities.

Island City Breaks U.S. Monopoly on July 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One thousand miles to the south of Santiago, the little city of Ancud, capital of the island of Chiloe, held its own Fourth of July celebration, at which the solitary American resident, a missionary, was an honored guest.

Ancud celebrated the centenary of its existence as a city this July 4, because it was on that date in the year 1834 that its foundation charter was conceded by the Government. On the eve of the celebrations it was realized that the date coincided with Independence Day in the United States and suitable reference was made at the state functions, including a municipal banquet, to the significance of the day to both Ancud and the United States.

Postmasters Elect Ragland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mr. James L. Ragland, of Pell City, Ala., has been elected president of the Alabama branch of the National League of District Postmasters, succeeding Mr. N. C. Fuller, of Centerville.

Boston Snapshots

Old South Meeting House Visit—We have always felt that one should make it a point to be familiar with historic landmarks. Despite the fact that we haven't the slightest idea where one of the 100-odd bronze markers scattered about Boston is, we have never relinquished the intentions of seeing such places as Longfellow's Home, the House of Seven Gables, where the "Washington Elm" stood, and numerous other historic shrines.

We entered the Old South Meeting House, down on Milk Street, the other day still armed with good intentions. We fully expected to steep ourselves in its antique beauty, its time-honored atmosphere. Despite all our internationalistic pretensions, a slight patriotic tremor shook us as we passed from the noise of Washington Street into the quiet of the little old house of worship.

And then we came on James Fagan's maps.

* * *

Maps of Old Boston and New—There were three of them, the most elaborate issued at the time of Boston's tercentenary back in 1930. Mr. Fagan has what many historians lack—a grand sense of humor. His maps are full of amusing incidents such as the Pioneer Parson riding his bull on Beacon Hill; firemen endeavoring vainly to extinguish the moon, whose red glow through the clouds they mistook for a fire; ducking stools and Sabbath breakers' cages.

We also learned that Josiah Quincy's mule broke into a trot in 1826 and the worthy gentleman was fined for speeding. The first newspaper in the United States was started in 1703 by John Campbell, a postmaster.

Of the other two maps, one shows the routes of Dawes and Revere during their famous rides, and the other is an index to the historical signs about Boston. They are all here, catalogued and lettered, so that anyone who is interested in that sort of thing will have no trouble. Each marker is a minor history in itself, Mr. Fagan assured us.

He has done things, this custodian of Boston's oldest house of worship. He was once a railroad signal operator. As a result of his experiences on the railroads, he was one of the originators of the "Safety First" campaign in the United States, which has reduced railroad casualties so enormously. For 54 years Mr. Fagan has been showing people over the Old South Meeting House. He was once a newspaper man and has written more than one book.

Nowadays he is interested in a new campaign. It is his theory that people will do what they are forbidden to. Feeling that present safety warnings are too often ignored by the average undisciplined motorist, he suggests satirizing the whole thing with such signs as: "Come On, Hit Me," on trees and "Go as Fast as You Can" in school zones.

He showed us other things, bits of verse, souvenirs, letters—one from an earlier Roosevelt who was President. It was all very interesting.

Some day, we are going down to be shown over the Old South Meeting House.

* * *

New Signs at Park Street—Consideration is at last being shown for those well-meaning but misguided patrons of the Boston Elevated Railway who run the entire length of the platform only to find that the car they were chasing stops at a different point.

We have often done this ourselves. We have also been so occupied deciphering that heritage of ancient Babylonia—the instruction board in the center of the station—that we have turned just in time to see our particular car lumber into the blackness.

But all is changed. The "El" directors are trying to make amends. It's merely a question of standing in the proper squares, marked on the floor. An example of the new signs follows:

Reservoir-Beacon Doors
Stop Here
Weekdays Until 6:25 p. m.
Please Stand Aside
While Passengers Alight

A radical element might claim that some were being given "special privileges," for only a few such signs are painted as yet. Carried to its limit, the new idea ought to provide possibilities for a bouncing game of hopscotch en route to the suburbs of an evening.

S. P. C. A. Please Note—A correspondent tells us that in North Cambridge the other morning he saw a horse eating cartons, paper bags and old boxes with apparent relish. We hope this will take some of our readers' attention off the much-maligned goat, who has never really been seen to eat a tin can.

However, this business of peculiar appetites is not confined. Puppies have been found chewing everything from old shoes to flowers off new bonnets. It is not unusual for children to display tastes for such delicacies as coal, string and earth at an early age. And who, we ask, can find anything more peculiar than the mixture of ice cream and pickels, hot dogs and pink lemonade which is consumed by the ton each Sunday at our beaches?

From this, we may easily assume that our correspondent's horse was displaying a perfectly natural, though perhaps unconventional, taste.

High School Plans To Stress Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—To throw more emphasis on character building in the high school in Puyallup, near Tacoma, school authorities have agreed to a system worked out by Dr. Francis Powers, associate professor of education at the University of Washington, which will be put into practice with the opening of school in September.

"To instill the quality of honesty," declares Dr. Powers, "install a practical student banking system, run entirely by students. Cultivate exactness. Let them keep the books and handle the money, and insist that the books must balance.

"Classes run entirely by the students, where one member presents an argument and the rest tear it to pieces, result in a healthy skepticism, an openmindedness," the speaker maintained. Students should be taught to be optimistic, to choose a constructive line of thought, to emphasize the possibilities in any given situation, to see the "silver lining" in every cloud and to glimpse a spiritual life motive.

Hieroglyphic Books

The ancient Mayas had hieroglyphic books on history, astronomy, divination and other subjects.

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U. S. Right to Intervene Upheld By Castle, but Alfaro Calls It Barrier to True Friendliness

Inconsistency of Cuban Policy With Repeal of Platt Amendment Criticized at Institute; Self-Dependence for Cities Urged

By Tully Nettleton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—Has the United States really renounced the right of intervention in Latin America? If it has, may not the consequences prove actually more grim than is now jauntily supposed and is not the United States, even after the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, intervening politically to influence the course of government in Cuba?

These questions were sharply raised yesterday at the Institute of Public Affairs in discussions of the Latin American situation, more critical of the Roosevelt Administration course, than most previous talks.

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., former Under Secretary of State, in the evening address took rather impish pleasure in reciting several quotations from President Hoover as the immediate origin of the "good neighbor" policy and the prase which have been so generally linked with the Roosevelt Administration. He then expressed general approval of the treaties recently negotiated at Montevideo but with exceptions.

Convention Interpreted

"It is unfortunate," he asserted, "that both the President and the Secretary of State have taken occasion to emphasize the promise that the United States would never again intervene by force in a Latin-American country. Taken literally, the eleventh article of the convention means that if in some Latin-American country there should be an insurrection, that American property and lives were being destroyed, we could not send a cruiser as a warning, we could not land marines, for the sole purpose of protecting our own citizens.

Taken literally, it means that the nations signing the treaty have renounced as between themselves one of the most clearly established principles of international law, which is that intervention even by force is always justifiable for protection of citizens on condition that it does not involve taking sides between opposing factions."

Political Pressure on Cuba

Both he and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Cuban Ambassador, applauded the repeal of the Platt Amendment but critized the way in which it was discarded. Dr. Ferrara adverted to the inconsistency with this of the continual exertion of influence on Cuban affairs by the United States from the resignation of Machado and the choice of his successor to the refusal of recognition to President Grau and the embargo on arms which aids President Mendieta.

But while Mr. Castle deplored the surrender of the right of intervention Dr. Ferrara, speaking at the Latin-American round table, was concerned lest those who favored the derogation of the Platt Amendment had not given up that right with the amendment. Dr. Ricardo J Alfaro, Minister of Panama said the renouncing of intervention would remove one of the greatest sources of misunderstanding between the United States and Caribbean countries and would relieve the United States of odious and thankless tasks.

Home Rule Urged for Cities

In domestic affairs Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City, discussed relations between municipalities and the Federal Government and said one of the most dangerous results of federal expenditures for local public works is "the trend toward assumption in Washington not only of centralization of power but of a monopoly of wisdom and virtue." He pleaded for more home rule and for more courage among municipal officials to use their tax powers where tax resources still existed instead of running to the Federal Government for loan.

Before the round table on the church in modern life, Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on inter-racial coöperation, said he believed the churches had largely fulfilled their task in fostering the education of the Negro in the South and that this work was now being more or less satisfactorily taken over by the states.

Justice for Negro

He urged that the church in the South now devote attention to building up a more tolerant and sympathetic public opinion toward the Negro.

"We are confronted with the necessity for a new interpretation of home missions," he said. "Piety, charity and philanthropy can never take the place of simple justice. This is largely a task for the local church, in helping to change the atmosphere in hundreds of individual communities."

Mr. Julian S. Mason, vice-president of the Republican Builders, described to the round table on dictatorship and democracy how a ground swell of spontaneous opposition to new-deal policies had risen to give promise of new Republican Party leadership. Dr. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, replied that the essence of democracy is in reaching decisions by consultation and compromise and insisted there has been no loss of democracy while the people hold ultimate power to approve or reject the leadership of the President in their casting of an unforced ballot.

Schools to Ask Federal Grant

(Continued from Page 1)

provision for the support of public education."

Mr. Virgil Sturgill of Ashland, Ky., objected to naming the military and naval forces of the Government and moved to amend the motion by changing it to "large sums of money for other governmental and private activities." Mr. Fred D. Cram, Cedar Falls, director of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, moved to strike out the entire sentence.

Civilization Menaced by War

Mr. William H. Holmes of Mount Vernon, N. Y., defeated candidate for president, was given a round of applause for his challenge to the membership to "have the courage to say what you mean," as was Mrs. Joanna Lindlof of New York City, who said, "If we are worthy of the teaching profession there is no question but that we will take a more definite stand on naval and military training and equipment. We should be quick to prevent the sending of those children we are teaching into the war we are planning for them. We must say that war can come no more and that we will do anything we can to prevent it."

The vote was so close that a standing poll had to be taken, after which it was announced that the entire sentence had been removed from the motion, but the delegates proceeded to adopt a resolution naming "war as the greatest menace to civilization," and calling for the elimination of profits on munitions and teaching to children "the truth about war and its costs in human life and ideals and in material wealth."

Amendment on Presidency

Miss Cornelia S. Adair, Richmond, Va., gave notice of an amendment to the constitution which she will introduce at the next convention providing for the election beginning in 1936 of a vice-president, who will in the following year become president of the association.

Mr. Donald Du Schain of Columbus, Ind., presented the report of the tenure committee.

Mr. Joseph H. Saunders, Newport News, Va., on behalf of himself and the other defeated candidates for president, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Orville C. Pratt, superintendent of schools, Spokane, Wash., moved that the election of Dr. Henry Lester Smith of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., be made unanimous. In Dr. Smith the association will be led next year by "a square man." This was the consensus of opinion among the delegates who chose him from among the four candidates for the presidency.

Test of Educational Theory

In Mr. Smith's statement of what he intended to do as president, he declared:

"I recognize that these are times which try our best thought and feelings. Education has its important part in the development of right thinking and feeling. We must do more and more with bringing all phases of life and activity into our councils."

Taxed with the question as to whether there has not been too much talk about changes in education and too little indication of actual revision, Mr. Smith said, "Yes. We must, of course, carry into action the things we are talking about. We must test out our educational theory. And we must expand our program to take care of these additional people who are neither at school or in jobs."

Vermont has advanced Miss Caroline S. Woodruff for the presidency next year. Massachusetts is backing Miss Annie Carleton Woodward, and Iowa has put in the field its state president of public instruction, Miss Agnes I. Samuelson.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Thundershowers and cooler late this afternoon or early tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest late this afternoon or tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler except on the east coast tonight; cooler in south portion Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; much cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and considerably cooler tonight, preceded by thundershowers in afternoon or early tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest or north early tonight, and mostly overcast weather with showers tonight over south and central portion; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	81	89	New Orleans	78	86
Bermuda	82	86	New York	80	92
Chicago	64	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Denver	62	84	Philadelphia	82	96
Helena, Mont.	60	84	St. Louis	70	88
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	60	72
Kansas City	64	78	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	82	98
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m. July 7.
B—Maximum July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:12 p. m., Sunday 9:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

Long Backs Louisiana Bill Against Advertising

BATON ROUGE, La., July 7 (AP)—United States Senator Huey P. Long lined up his following in the State Senate today, seeking final passage of a bill to place a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on advertising.

His critics charged that he was acting in reprisal against Louisiana newspapers that have opposed bitterly his political dictatorship. The bill has passed the House.

Analysts

Upper © Harris & Ewing
Lower: Underwood

William R. Castle Jr.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara

Speakers on Latin America at Institute of Public Affairs.

New Deal Hit At Spot Where G. O. P. Started

Voters, MacNider Says, Are Made Butt of Socialistic Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich., July 7—Under oak trees here made historic by their association with the beginning of the Republican Party 80 years ago, criticism of the New Deal which started yesterday continued today with Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, new national chairman, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg as the speakers.

The two-day anniversary celebration opened yesterday with a fiery charge against the Democratic administration for conducting what he called a "socialistic experiment" by Mr. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion.

Boulder Marks Spot

The pilgrimage made to the origin of the Republican Party found it marked by a large boulder bearing a tablet thus inscribed: "Here Under the Oaks, July 6, 1854, Was Born the Republican Party, Destined in the Throes of Civil Strife to Abolish Slavery, Vindicate Democracy and Perpetuate the Union."

Modest homes surround the spot. The once abundant oak grove thinned out long ago as the city of Jackson far overspread its famous site.

Here on a typical residential corner, which can be duplicated today many million times, Republican Party leaders paid homage to the founders. Signalizing a vast change which has come in party government, denoting in itself a further advance of freedom, women led yesterday in the ceremonies at the boulder.

Plead for Constitution

Mrs. C. L. Barber of Lansing, vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, presided there. Mrs. Jacob Steketee of Grand Rapids, Republican national committee woman, opened the new Republican appeal with a call for full coöperation in preserving the Constitution.

She deplored the attitude of the Democratic Administration in refusing to allow, as she said, the American people to know in what direction they are being led under the New Deal. Mrs. Carrie Curtis of Detroit, state director of Negro women's work for the Republican Women's Federation, was another speaker.

Taking the opportunity to make the anniversary a political event of the first size, the Republican Party sent two of its principal spokesmen here, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion, and a former Assistant Secretary of War.

Amid the brilliance hundreds of red fire flares and to the air of martial music, delegations from all parts of the state paraded last night to the county fair grounds. There Mr. MacNider began the Republican campaign in one of the traditionally Republican states of the Middle West.

All Suffer for Few

In declaring that the Constitution is being undermined, Mr. MacNider thrust vigorously at President Roosevelt's brain trust and at what he termed the "greatest juggernaut of bureaucracy the Government has ever known."

"It was never before necessary to turn this country overnight into a great reform school just because some businesses have not been conducted ethically and to destroy the investments of thousands of innocent investors because some few have taken advantage of their fellows," declared Mr. MacNider.

"The culprits have never comprised but a tiny fraction of our business population, and certainly they have not been confined to men of any political faction. Must a whole citizenry be badgered, threatened and pursued because of an occasional black sheep?

"Are we to sit this out like a bunch of childre.. kept after school, bulldozed and threatened by these young intellectuals, spanked if we question their guidance and chastised if we gag on their untried theories, until when we finally are let out we find ourselves bereft of every right and privilege Americans through the last 150 years have fought to obtain and defend?

"There was nothing in the Democratic platform, nor in the utterance of the party's candidates that even suggested any such program as we are undergoing today.

Declares It Socialism

"Nor did any one suspect — and this holds for many stalwart Democrats—that it was the platform of the Socialist Party which was to be implemented instead of the one upon which they appealed for votes. On the Socialist platform their performance for one year is practically 100 per cent.

"What our government needs right now as only once or twice has it ever needed anything is a vigorous, fighting, unified Republican Party, reinspired in the cause which originally gave it birth—the preservation of the Constitution!"

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee yesterday, a resolution was passed asking Senator William E. Borah to attend the Republican state convention in September.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"Just Politics"

Henry Prather Fletcher, the new generalissimo of the Republican Party, inspected the Massachusetts command here last week. The well-trained Pennsylvania diplomat has not forgotten what he learned in the courts of Europe. He came here unannounced. He did his own investigating. He contacted some of the men he wished to have little chats with and then vanished.

The wonder is just what impression he took away with him from the old Bay State. He was gracious yet as uncommunicative as to the impressions he had received here of the state's Republican high command ticket named at Worcester as a well-trained clam.

Since Diplomat Fletcher slipped away toward the Keystone State, there has been a marked change at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee at No. 11 Beacon Street.

Shouts for "Square Freedom" or even rhombohedral freedom or that fair maid in any particular geometrical form have ceased to throb on the air from No. 20 Beacon Street not far across the way from the Lawyers' Building where the state committee holds forth.

And there's a reason.

* * *

"Mahomet" Cools Heels

Whether or not an appointment had been made with Gaspar Griswold Bacon, preprimary convention choice for Governor and noted autor of the slogan, "We Demand a Square Freedom," is not known as yet.

Certain it is Henry Prather Fletcher was like Mahomet. He went to the mountain, Lieutenant-Governor Bacon in this instance, at No. 20 Beacon Street. The mountain was no there. The Republican national chieftain cooled his heels in the Bacon refrigerator for maybe 30 minutes and then left.

How such campaign etiquette impressed the urbane Pennsylvanian is not known. Being so sudden and so apparently unannounced it has impressed many Republicans that Mr. Fletcher's trip here was something like that of a detective.

Nichols to Stay Out

Unless there is an unmistakable demand, Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston, has no intention of plunging into any primary contest in September with Robert M. Washburn for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Washburn is to have free field and Republican favor in his political duel with the well-trained Senator David I. Walsh.

"Good fortune to Bob," Mr. Nichols says and really he means just that.

Naturally the former mayor liked the honorable mention he's been receiving from many Republican friends. But if former Mayor James M. Curley who is battling for the open primary nomination for Governor against Gen. Charles H. Cole, expects any help from Mr. Nichols upsetting the Republican apple cart, he may as well abandon any such hope.

The former Mayor says the Republicans did not nominate him for Senator and he's not going to give the party any more trouble than it already has today.

Mr. Nichols might think strongly of running for the nomination for the Suffolk County District Attorneyship. That's something else again.

* * *

After all's said and done Malcolm Nichols would rather be mayor of Boston than anything else. He knows just why Frederick W. Mansfield nosed him out by only 1700 votes and he has no crow to pick with the mayor. But two other gentlemen are in a different position so far as Malcolm's concerned.

* * *

Here's what Frederic William Wile says of Massachusetts in the Washington Star:

"Defeat of former Mayor Curley of Boston for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts is a bit of a rebuff for the Roosevelt organization in the Bay State. Curley was the original F. R. B. C. man in Massachusetts and long in opposition to the now triumphant Walsh-Ely combination. The recent G. O. P. State Convention nominated Bob Washburn, Coolidge biographer and Boston newspaper columnist, for the Senate against Senator David I. Walsh, who has just been renominated for a third full term."

Rush Jones.

Los Angeles Man Wins One-Act Play Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—First prize in the national one-act playwriting contest, sponsored by the Los Angeles County Drama Association, was awarded recently to Mr. Roland English Hartley of Los Angeles for his play, "Portrait of the Artist's Wife." The prize was $50.

Other contestants who received prizes for their plays were announced as follows: Second, Vaun Rives of Los Angeles for "Birds Fly South"; third, Eleanor Warren Taylor of Glendale, Calif., for "Without Signature." The winning plays, which were selected from 115 entries, had been judged by a committee of educators and professionals. They are to be produced locally in little theaters, the association announced.

Amsterdam Riots Laid to Reduction In Dole Payments

Influence of Red Leaders Blamed for Looting of Shops and Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, July 7—Discontent over the recently introduced reduction in unemployment relief by a sum equivalent to a maximum of $1 a week is given as the cause of riots in Amsterdam's lower quarters. They were chiefly incited, it is alleged, by Communist ringleaders.

The demonstrations show signs of methodical organization, including systematic destruction of electric street lighting, the breaking up of pavement, setting fire to bridges and the looting of shops.

Municipalities and the Government share the cost of the relief system in the Netherlands, and the dole in big cities is only slightly less than regular wages. Recently, however, reduction has been deemed necessary both for fiscal reasons and also in order to restore a reasonable proportion between relief and wages.

It is declared that few unemployed under the dole system have participated in the riots which authorities attribute to rowdy elements under Communist influence.

The police and military have the situation which is not serious, entirely in hand, it is officially declared.

Boston Art Notes

Helen Sewell

The July exhibition at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls (Women's Educational and Industrial Union), 270 Boylston Street, consists of drawings, water colors, and etchings by Miss Helen Sewell—many of them being the originals of the artist's illustrations for children's books.

The source of the peculiar charm of Miss Sewell's drawings for children, namely, their humor, their freedom from the customary mawkishness and sentimentality, their decorative quality, is betrayed by a number of her etchings which are exhibited with them, and which reveal the artist as a satirist of high order, as a sympathetic but penetrating observer, as an excellent draftswoman with an admirable flair for design.

In "Airplane," two men seated on the ground gaze gapingly upward; in "Sanitarium" unlovely gossips are drawn with restrained malice. "Dream Variation" is a charming little decorative print of a girlish figure reclining amid flowers. A larger and more elaborate decoration shows natives, presumably of the Island of Guam, where Miss Sewell spent a year as a child, carrying fruit amid a setting of tropic luxuriance. "The Christening" and "The Bath" have humor and a touch of caricature that is more fully developed in "The Truant" and in "Subway." There are some pleasing flower studies in water color, and in the same medium, two portrait heads of elderly folk which have charm, but less distinction than Miss Sewell's etchings and her delightful pictures of children and animals.

S. S.

Factories to Open In Ohio for Using Surplus Products

Delaware Plant to Make Clothing for Needy; Exchange Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7—The Ohio Surplus Relief Corporation has leased two factories at Delaware, Ohio, as the first step in the state's plan to aid jobless within its borders obtain the necessities of life.

The corporation was formed on a capital loan of $500,000 from the United States Surplus Relief Corporation with Adj.-Gen. Frank D. Henderson, chairman of the Ohio Relief Commission at its head.

The first move will put about 110 jobless back to work in a clothing plant and a chair manufacturing plant which have been idle for several years.

"We are making negotiations for taking over an idle garment factory in Toledo and expect to close the deal within a few days," said Mr. Boyd Fisher, who will be in charge of the factory division.

He also indicated that the department was contemplating the leasing of at least seven other plants within the next two weeks.

Activity at the women and children's garment manufacturing concern, will be started within 10 days and 49 persons, now unemployed, will again take their places within the plant. Operations of the Delaware Chairs, Inc., furniture plant will start at about the same time and will put more than 60 to work.

"Products of these plants, which will be produced under the NRA wage scale, will be used exclusively for those on relief rolls and none will be sold in the open market," Mr. Fisher said. Exchanges will be established at which the surplus goods may be exchanged for goods produced in another state-operated factory.

In addition to the intercity exchange plan, interstate exchanges will be established through which excess products, left after Ohio's demands have been filled, will be exchanged for raw and finished materials produced by relief agencies in other states.

School Rolls Increase In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—High school enrollment in North Carolina increased from 63,875 in 1923 to 134,875 in 1932, it was announced by the University of North Carolina. White enrollment grew from 59,160 to 116,989 and Negro enrollment from 4715 to 17,886.

Since 1880, the report shows, the number of illiterates in North Carolina, despite the rapidly increasing population, has decreased from 463,975, including both Negroes and whites, to 236,261, while the State's illiteracy percentage decreased during that period from 48.3 to 10 per cent. These figures also represent both races.

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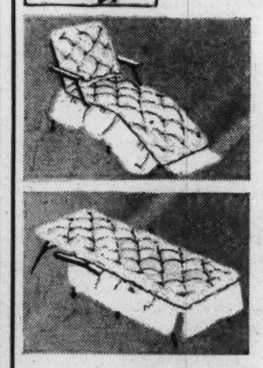
It's a Reclining Chair
It's a Chaise Longue
It's a Couch Bed
—full length



A grand 3-in-1 job—a comfortable single bed, a luxurious chaise longue, an "at ease" deck chair.

And a great space-saver . . . folds into a compact bundle and tucks into a closet.

Cotton-filled cushion, covered with striped duck in bright colors . . . or plain green, if desired.

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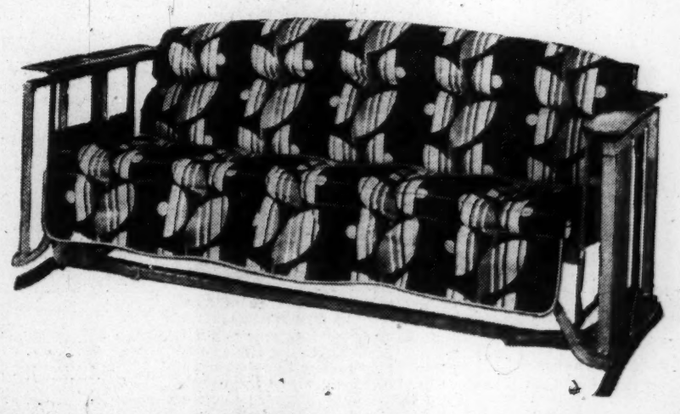

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American And World Records Fall at Chicago

Jack Medica and J. H. Higgins Star in Swimming Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—World and American records tumbled in the first of a three-day series of contests for men's senior swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in the Century of Progress lagoon here yesterday afternoon.

Jack Medica of the Washington A. C., Seattle, Wash., broke the international standard for the one-mile freestyle. He swam it in 20m. 57.8s. John H. Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I., established a new American record for the 220-yard breaststroke. His time was 2m. 55s.

Despite a style of stroke called faulty by critics of the American crawl, Medica plowed his way to the front rank of the greatest swimmers of all time. He superseded the marks of Arne Borg of Sweden and C. L. "Buster" Crabbe of Los Angeles, and defeated by two lengths of the course, 55 yards each, the winner of last year, Ralph D. Flanagan of the Miami-Biltmore, (Fla.) A. C. Swimming too low in the water to please sticklers for the perfect crawl stroke, rolling from side to side to bring his elbows high in recovery, and sometimes inhaling to right and left on a single revolution of the arms, Medica set a pace that broke records all along the way.

Betters Borg's Mark

His time for the mile was 8.2 seconds better than the international mark of Borg and 14.4 seconds better than the American mark held by Flanagan. Medica set the new time of 6m. 21.9s. for the intermediate distance of 550 yards, 13m. 0.4s. for the 1100 yards, and 15m. 41.2s. for the 1320 yards, which broke Crabbe's American records by margins ranging from 17 seconds to nearly a minute.

Higgins bettered the mark held be Leonard Spence of New York in the breaststroke by 2m. 55s. The Rhode Island boy, comparatively a newcomer, served warning he must be noticed by winning one of the preliminary heats in time only a tenth of a second slower than his final effort. The smoothness of his stroke drew comment. He is not the muscular type which has dominated the breaststroke for several years.

In a six-lane finish remarkably close, Arthur R. Highland of Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, won the 100-meter freestyle race, considered by many the greatest test of crawl sprinting. His time of 1m. 1.6s. was not as good as some rivals made in preliminary heats, but good enough to defeat the title defender, James R. Gilhula of the Detroit A. C., and Peter J. Fick of the New York A. C. The finish was so close among the three that spectators disagreed as to which one won until the official announcement was made.

Degener Defends Title

Richard K. Degener of the Detroit A. C., former collegiate diving champion, was the only title defender to be successful in repulsing his challengers. He won the 10-foot springboard diving medal with the exceptionally high score of 161.80 points, more than 18 points better than his closest rival, Marshall N. Wayne of the Miami-Biltmore A. C. A crowd of more than 5000 turned out.

Lake Shore took the lead in scoring with eight points, while Detroit A. C. and Miami-Biltmore had six each, Washington A. C. and Olneyville B. C. five each, New York A. C. three, Columbus A. C., Los Angeles A. C., and Penn A. C. one each. The summary:

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by Arthur R. Highland, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago; Peter J. Fick, New York A. C., second; James R. Gilhula, Detroit A. C., third. Time—1m. 1.6s.

One-Mile Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington A. C., Seattle; Ralph D. Flanagan, Miami-Biltmore A. C., second; Herbert H. Barthels, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—20m. 57.8s. (Breaks world record.)

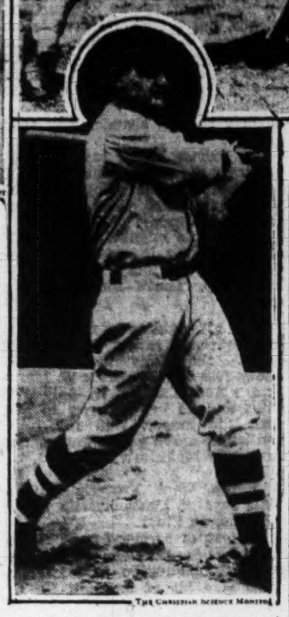
220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by John H. Higgins, Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I.; Max E. Briedenthal, Lake Shore A. C., second; Albert G. Gilsdorf, Columbus A. C., Columbus, Ohio, third. Time—2m. 55s. (Breaks American record.)

10-foot Springboard Diving—Won by Richard K. Degener, Detroit A. C., 161.80 points; Marshall N. Wayne, Miami-Biltmore A. C., second, 143.54 points; Homer A. Ringler, Penn A. C., third, 130.9 points

Win Their Spurs as Big Leaguers

Aloysius Bejma
St. Louis Browns

Robert ('Red') Rolfe
N. Y. Yankees



Henry ('Zeke') Bonura
Chicago White Sox

Many Promising First-Year Men In Big Leagues

Several Rookie Players Win Regular Berths in Major Baseball

By Edwin M. Rumill

While the first five teams in both major leagues are battling for the right to represent their respective circuits in the coming World Series, a sizable group of young men known in baseball as "rookies" are fighting for the right to become regular big leaguers. Although the 1934 season has not reached the halfway mark, a number of first-year men have clinched regular assignments. Let's look over this list of successful rookies.

Several pitchers have won starting berths in the National and American Leagues and at least three of them are almost certain to wear a major league uniform for many years.

A glance at the official averages reveals that Paul Dean, younger brother of Dizzy Dean, easily has the best won-and-lost percentage among the first-year boxmen. Young Dean is a big right-hander with plenty of speed and courage, who should win many games before he hangs up his glove. When this story was written he had lost only three games and was one of the leading pitchers in the senior league. He won 22 games for the Columbus club of the American Association last season.

Davis One of Best

Another young man who is generally rated a fine rookie is Curt Davis of the Phillies. This freshman right-hander, last year with the San Francisco club, has registered more victories than he has defeats charged against him, despite the handicap of working with a seventh-place club.

Fred Ostermueller, side-arm left-hander of the Red Sox, apparently gained enough experience with Rochester last season to make the grade as a major leaguer. After an unimpressive start, Ostermueller has developed into the most effective "lefty" on the Boston staff and is taking his turn regularly.

Joe Cascarella of the Athletics, Bi Lee of the Chicago Cubs and Johnny Broaca of the Yankees are also getting starting assignments. Lee is a six-foot-three-inch right-hander from the same club that sent up Paul Dean. Broaca has a one-hit victory to his credit.

Frank Hayes and Gordon Hinkle are the most promising catchers to appear in the majors this year. Connie Mack discovered Hayes and is seeing that the youngster gets plenty of work behind the plate. Hinkle is second-string receiver with the Red Sox, but unfortunately is in the shadow of Rick Ferrell, one of the best backstops in the game.

Infielders? There would be plenty of them available for an all-star rookie team. Starting at first base, there are Zeke Bonura of the White Sox, Dolph Camilli of the Phillies and Hal Trosky of the Cleveland Indians. Now all three of these men played some big-league ball before 1934, but are serving their first full year as regulars.

Bonura Long Hitter

Bonura is probably the most talked-of performer because of his home-run hitting. Trosky, however, has a higher batting average and is not far behind his Chicago rival in the matter of hitting four-baggers. Camilli is a slugger whom the Cubs owned before he was traded to the Phillies for Don Hurst. The Phillies management must have thought him a big-league ball player or they wouldn't have let Hurst get away.

Harry Lavagetto of the Pirates could play second base on this all-rookie aggregation. This tall youngster from Oakland, Calif., has been in most of his team's games since the opening of the 1934 campaign, and although his batting average is low, he has played "heads-up" baseball and fielded well. Don Heffner, although not rated on a par with his National League rival, has fitted in well as a Yankee infielder. Irving Jeffries is a new name in the Phillies' lineup, but he has worn White Sox and Cincinnati uniforms in the past.

Harland Clift is playing third base for the St. Louis Browns and this is his first year in the majors. He received his final minor league schooling with San Antonio in the Texas League. At the start of the season Clift was high in the .300 class as a batter, but in more recent games his average has fallen off. He is a rangy athlete and under the coaching of Hornsby has shown much promise.

Louis Chiozza of the Phillies has played third base, shortstop and outfield since the 1934 curtain went up. If his batting improves the Phillies will find him a valuable addition to their club. He comes from Memphis, Tenn.

Rolfe Makes Good

The Yankees and Browns have uncovered three promising shortstops. The new addition to the New York infield is Robert "Red" Rolfe, the former Dartmouth College star. Rolfe divides the short-field assignment with Frankie Crosetti, and is a left-handed hitter, who some day promises to be one of the best all-round performers in the league.

Allan Strange was a sensation in the Brownie camp at the beginning of the season, but when he went into a batting slump, Hornsby tried out another youngster, whose name is Aloysius Bejma. A product of San Antonio, Bejma turned out to be an even better ball player than Strange—at least he is at the present time.

The major leagues are full of prospective star outfielders, but at the moment three men stand out above the rest. They are Julius "Moose" Solters of the Red Sox, Len Koenecke of the Brooklyn Dodgers and "Tuck" Gordon Stainback of the Cubs. Solters and Koenecke are high in the .300 class and the Chicago youngster is not far behind. All three are good fielders, especially Koenecke, who roams far and wide in the Brooklyn center field.

Sears Races Off Edgartown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Clifford D. Mallory, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, has announced that the annual races for the Sears Cup will be held off Edgartown beginning Aug. 27, under the auspices of the Vineyard Sound Interclub Class Association. Crews north of Boston are to qualify in races to be held by the North Shore Junior Yacht Racing Association, while those from south of Boston will be conducted by the South Shore J. Y. R. A. Headquarters will be at the Edgartown Yacht Club, and the Vineyard Sound I. C. A. will furnish the yachts to be used in the final races.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	8	3	.727
San Francisco	8	4	.667
Los Angeles	7	5	.583
Seattle	7	5	.583
Sacramento	6	6	.500
Missions	6	6	.500
Oakland	3	8	.272
Portland	2	10	.167

Results July 6

Hollywood 4, Sacramento 2.
Missions 9, Oakland 0.
Portland 2, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 9.

Pickett New Welsh Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA—C. A. Pickett of the Creigiau club is the new professional golf champion of Wales. When he won the 1934 championship here recently he went round 72 holes for an aggregate score of 296 strokes. The runnerup was Frederick Collins of Llandudno, veteran holder of the title, with a tally of 298. Collins won the championship in 1933 at Rhyl, and, so doing, repeated a triumph of 28 years previously. R. Watts, Pennard, was third this year with 302, and E. F. Hill, Llanwern, and W. H. Green, Dinas Powis, tied for fourth place with 303.

Welsh Rugby Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—The financial statement of the Welsh Rugby Football Union for season 1933-34 reveals that the Welshmen had a very satisfactory season. The receipts from international matches totaled £13,307, while the trial games produced £512. The match against England at Cardiff brought in £8011 and the game against Ireland at Swansea yielded £4782. The season's expenses amounted to £2776, leaving £10,830 to be transferred to the revenue account.

Miller Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Byron Miller '35 of Hood River has been elected captain of the 1935 Oregon State varsity tennis team. Miller is the only returning senior next spring and should be one of the mainstays of the most promising varsity tennis team in several years.

Herbert Buhtz The Winner Of Diamond Sculls

German Defeats Rutherfurd, Princeton—Leander Rowing Club Wins

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Buhtz of Berlin today won the Diamond Sculls, defeating Winthrop Rutherfurd, former Princeton varsity oarsman, by 3½ lengths in 8m. 10s. to tie the record for the mile, 550 yards set by F. S. Kelly in 1905.

The red-haired German, a magnificently proportioned athlete, was five seconds under Kelly's record at the half-way mark, which he made in 3m. 50s.; but with the race won he slowed down near the finish to just miss a new mark for the event.

Previous to the Diamond Sculls final, last won by an American in 1922, when W. M. Hoover triumphed, the German team of H. Braun and H. G. Moller won the silver goblets in double sculls by one-quarter length from the Bigland brothers of the Royal Chester Club. Their time was 8m. 9s., one second over the record made in 1911.

Buhtz jumped away to an early lead as Rutherfurd almost swung into a boom in a ragged start. The German was leading by a length at the half-mile and had increased it two as the mile marker was passed. Rutherfurd unloosed a sprint there, raising his stroke to 32 as the German held to a steady 28 and he crept up slightly. He never was able to close the gap of open water between the two shells and the German was going away at the finish.

Princeton University's varsity, eight-oared crew failed in a gallant bid for the Grand Challenge Cup, most highly prized trophy at stake in the regatta, losing by three-quarters of a length to the powerful Leander Rowing Club of London. Leander rowed the Henley distance in 6m. 45s., only one second short of the course record it set yesterday.

The Tiger eight trailed the Leanders throughout in a race in which both crews finished inside the former grand challenge record of 6m. 51s. The more experienced British eight, composed of Oxford and Cambridge graduates, got the jump at the start, and met every challenge of the Princeton eight, stroked by Aikman Armstrong Jr.

At no time did open water separate the two shells. Nearing the finish the Tigers spurted desperately, and for a few seconds gained on the Britons. The Leander stroke, W. G. R. Laurie, answered Armstrong's challenge by lifting the beat a few notches, and kept the winning margin intact.

Competition for The Honor of Defending Yacht Cup Wide Open

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7 (AP)—Competition for the honor of defending the America's Cup against the British challenger, Tom Sopwith's Endeavour, was again thrown wide open today as trials were resumed on the ocean course off Brenton's Reef.

Because two of the candidates, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly constructed Rainbow and Frederick Prince's Weetamoe sailed in the previous series with more than a half ton of centerboard beneath their keels, to which they were not entitled, and which they have been forced to discard, previous estimations of the sailing qualities of those two aspirants must be dismissed.

Loss of 1200 pounds from more than 14 feet below the waterline of one of the big sloops means a very considerable lessening of the craft's stability.

Apparently only Yankee's designer, Frank C. Paine, read the revised rules aright, for the Boston boat was allowed to resume competition after survey by the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club.

Rainbow was unable to race today because her new and lighter centerboard could not be completed in time. Work was begun earlier on Weetamoe, and officials of the Herreshoff yard at Bristol said they would have her ready in time to meet Yankee at 11:40 a. m., the starting time.

The race committee indicated that if for any reason a race could not be sailed today, a contest would be scheduled for Sunday.

Perry 'Not Interested' In Professional Offer

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, 25-year-old English star, who yesterday won the All-England tennis title, today told the Associated Press he was "not interested" in an offer of $25,000 and a share of the gate receipts to turn professional and tour the United States. The offer was made by Bill O'Brien, associated with Big Bill Tilden in the promotion of professional tennis tournaments and exhibitions in the States.

"This is all very good," Perry said, showing the cablegram which pro-January to April, "but what would I do the other eight months. I have a very promising position in a brokerage house and I look forward to playing a lot more amateur tennis."

Contrary to reports, Perry said this was the first time he ever had been approached with an offer to turn professional.

English Dirt-Track Motorcycling

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirteen was the total number of spectators who passed through the turnstiles at the grounds of the nine clubs in the English Speedway League during the first two months of the present season. This figure shows that the sport of dirt-track motorcycle racing, introduced into Britain from Australia a few years ago, is in a thriving state. The aggregate represents an average attendance of 12,000 a meeting. Compared with the returns at the same period last season, when 10 clubs operated in the league, it is an increase of 186,088. The months of July and August usually show an advance in the number of people watching this sport and so it would seem that from the "gate" angle 1934 is to be a record year for the "cinder-shifters."

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	53	28	.654
Rochester	49	34	.590
Toronto	45	33	.577
Albany	41	36	.532
Montreal	39	40	.494
Buffalo	34	45	.430
Syracuse	32	43	.427
Baltimore	20	54	.270

Results July 6

Newark 8, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 9, Rochester 4.
Other games postponed.

Athletes Sailing For Europe in Three Ships

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—A new athletic invasion of Europe, involving 46 performers in track and field sports, was under way today.

A team of 19 Polish-Americans left yesterday to participate in the Polish Olympics at Warsaw; the Princeton-Cornell squad of 16 was booked to sail in the Ile De France today to meet the combined Oxford-Cambridge forces in England; and two selected Amateur Athletic Union teams, numbering 11 in all, will sail in the Europa shortly after midnight.

Jack Torrance, Glen Hardin, Ben Eastman, Percy Beard, Cornelius Johnson, and Eulase Peacock of Temple made up one A. A. U. group whose first stop will be Sweden. They will be joined later by Bill Bonthron, Alex MacWilliams and Bob Kane of the Princeton-Cornell team. They have booked eight meets at least in Sweden, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark and Hungary. Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., will be in charge.

Another A. A. U. squad, piloted by Cornelius Jennings of Marquette, consisted of John Lyman, Gene Venzke, Ivan Fuqua, Elton Brown and Bill Draper. They will participate in eight meets in Germany.

Six Games Played

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 7—Six games were played yesterday in the Hempstead Cups tournament. The one which attracted the most attention was that in which Burnt Mills advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Devereux Milburn's Foxhunters, 6 to 4. Hurricane Juniors, led by Stephen Sanford, lost a close game to Princemere, 8 to 7. The Aknusti four, with three Gerry boys and William A. Harriman, defeated the Aiken Cyclones, which had the two Bostwick boys and W. G. Holoway and G. Atwell Jr. in its lineup, 12 to 8.

Cornwall Retains Title

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 7 (AP)—Henry Cornwall of Middlebury, yesterday, retained his Vermont closed tennis singles title by easily defeating Fred Tupper Jr. of Burlington, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2. Cornwall will team with his father, E. B. Cornwall, against James Starbuck and Tupper, in the final doubles match today. Starbuck and Tupper won the right to enter the finals by defeating Norman Myers and Sonny Taylor yesterday, 6—4, 6—4.

Sporting Around the Hub

NEXT week's golf feature will be staged at The Country Club, Brookline. A field of 122 will attempt to qualify on Tuesday and Wednesday in the thirtieth annual Massachusetts amateur championship. The first pair will tee off at 9 a. m., Tuesday morning. Joseph P. Lynch of Blue Hill will defend. He tees off Tuesday at 10:50 with Arthur Jorgenson of United Shoe.

♦ ♦ ♦

Twin brothers, Leo and Edward Martin, of Watertown High School and the Waltham Country Club, shared the second day honors with Jack Munger and Fred Borsodi, the Texas pair which stole the show on the opening day of Winchester's invitation four-ball golf tournament. Yesterday, the Martins defeated Fred J. Wright Jr. and W. F. (Bill) McPhail in the first-round with a 2-and-1 match margin and a better ball of 67, equalling the medal-winning figure scored by Munger and Borsodi on Thursday. The Martins won their second-round encounter from Jimmy Fisher and E. J. Gascoigne of Bear Hill, 2 and 1.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Munger-Borsodi combination at Winchester yesterday won their first-round match from Harry Hood Jr., Tedesco, and Robert W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club, 3 and 2. They followed this up with a 1 up victory over Stewart Dinneen and Jimmy Gannon of Happy Valley. The second-round affair developed into a battle between Munger and Gannon. The local golfer matched the Texan stroke for stroke in the battle with par. Munger was only able to pull out the match with lengthy putts on the last three greens.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sam Snyder, local professional basketball promoter, backed by several business men, has bought a franchise which will give Boston representation in the American Professional Basketball League next winter. The other members of the league are Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, New Britain, Conn., Paterson, N. J., with New York and Washington to be awarded franchises in August.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dorothy Hunter, past junior women's champion of Massachusetts, playing with Esmond Bailey and Harold Wiper at the Trapelo Golf Club, Weston, broke the course record for the second time in two days. Yesterday's score was 78. Miss Hunter broke the record Thursday afternoon while her parents watched the performance, but she did not turn in a card.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the South Shore Women's Golf League yesterday, Scituate defeated Wollaston at Scituate, 11 to 4, to keep a slender lead in the standing over Cohasset, which team beat Duxbury by 8 to 7. Elizabeth Gordon, playing from Hatherly, broke her own course record of 82 with a brilliant 75, Hatherly defeated South Shore, 10 to 5.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lively Lady, owned by Malcolm Greenough, captured the second day's honors in the Eastern Yacht Club's cruise. The race was a 22-mile triangular affair held off Mattapoisett yesterday afternoon in a spanking southwester, typical in Buzzards Bay. The time was 3h. 42m. 30s.

European Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Sporting Suburbia

London

YOU can feel the heart of middle-class Britain throbbing in the summer sports clubs of suburbia. To these cheerful oases on the urban map flock the city workers—men, women, boys and girls—who throng the railway platforms for the 8:42 up and the 5:38 down. Released from their desks, they hasten gleefully onto lawn tennis courts, cricket fields, golf courses, and bowling greens. And how good it feels to put on flannels and the old striped blazer at the end of the day! Excepting at week-ends, these clubs are practically deserted in the day time, but in the region of 6 o'clock each evening the members begin to drift along, and by 7:30 or so the fun is in full blast.

So Handy

They are not expensive, these clubs, and they are exclusive only to the extent that some of them (usually the most pretentious ones) are run by business corporations for the benefit of their employees; but they are greatly valued centers for sport and sociability. If you will step into my car outside the Monitor's European Bureau in Adelphi Terrace, London, we can reach just such a club after 20 minutes' driving.

Buzzing Along Merrily

We have picked upon a very agreeable sample for this particular club has unusual scenic charm. Except in the important matter of expense, it is a sort of Hurlingham of suburbia—a beauty spot as well as a playground. And a membership roll in four figures is not surprising. But if we go to any of the smaller, one-sport clubs dotted all over England, the story is substantially the same, even though the premises may be less commodious and the scenery just bricks, mortar and wireless aerials. These clubs have almost as many members as they could wish for, and they are buzzing along more merrily than at any time since the great sports boom began in 1918.

Happy Mediocrity

The club where we will take tea—on a veranda overlooking a rippling lake—is a microcosm of them all. For more than half a century, the stately trees by the water's edge have been the background for a pageant of happy mediocrity. Now and again a giant of cricket has trodden this velvet turf and stars of tennis have twinkled on these well-kept courts; but the place is essentially the hunting ground of athletic nonentities, playing games purely and simply for the fun of the thing.

Relativity

Some of our members take themselves very seriously, but the hard fact is that only a few, if any, are competent, judged on championship standards. But I would point out that skill is relative as well as absolute, and there is quite sufficient disparity between the suburban "tigers" and the "rabbits" to give the latter fair scope for hero worship. The member whose entry has been accepted for Wimbledon is a lawn tennis player in a class by himself in the old home town. What Perry and Austin would do to him is nobody's business.

"The Club"

The members here are as keen as mustard to see the test cricket matches and the Wimbledon championships, and they are still talking with bated breath about Lawson Little's superhuman golf in the British open amateur championship; but their personal sporting interest is wrapped in "the club"—in the cricket and lawn tennis matches against neighboring sides, or the golfing competitions on the little nine-hole course that lies beyond the courts. For everybody who is entitled to wear the prismatic club tie—an honored British institution, the club tie—it is worth a sharp sprint to make sure of catching the 5:38 down.

Parker and Grant Make Semifinals In Clay Court Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7 — Semifinal round singles battles in the clay court championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association here today sent Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, the title defender, against Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., seeded No. 1, against C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles.

Parker yesterday got through the quarterfinal round with a victory over Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn. 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5. Mako, who appeared in the other quarterfinal contest, had more of a battle, going to 9—11, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1, 9—7, to win against Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, Wash.

In the doubles, the Grant and Karl K. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, pair moved through two rounds. They drew a default in the second round, and in the quarterfinals defeated Parker and Jaime Delamo of Hollywood, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—0. The summary:

United States Men's Clay Court Tennis

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Robert L. (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 9—11, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1, 9—7.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Karl K. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Frederick Neill and Donald Jensen, Chicago, by default.

Quarterfinal Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Karl Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, and Jaime Delamo, Hollywood, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—0.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, and Edgar Weiler, Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

Dorothy Round Beats Helen Jacobs

(Continued from Page 1)

which Miss Round won, each going to deuce before the English girl could put over the winning points. Each had held service to 3—3 before the American girl faltered.

The capacity crowd of 17,000 gave the English girl a remarkable demonstration, even the King and Queen rising to applaud with the rest. The first frenzied outburst of cheering lasted more than a minute.

Doubles

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian, now living in London, and Mme. René Mathieu of France, today won the women's doubles tennis title for the second successive time, defeating Miss Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Jung Henrotin of France, 6—3, 6—3, in the final round.

It was the nineteenth Wimbledon doubles title for Miss Ryan, and further strengthened her claim to the title of the world's greatest woman's doubles player.

She has shared in the women's double title 12 times since she first won it in 1914, playing with a variety of partners, including Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, and she has shared the mixed doubles crown no less than seven times. She also has twice been a finalist for the singles championship but both times she was defeated, in 1921 by Mlle. Lenglen and in 1930 by Mrs. Moody.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	27	.635
Chicago	44	29	.603
St. Louis	41	30	.577
Pittsburgh	37	31	.544
Boston	39	34	.534
Brooklyn	30	44	.405
Philadelphia	27	47	.365
Cincinnati	23	46	.333

Results July 6

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	2	—16	23	2
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	1	3	—13	18	5

Batteries—Brown, Mangum, Rhem, Betts and Spohrer; Holley, Grabowski, Hansen, C. Davis and Todd. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—2h. 45m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	x	—9	17	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Hoyt, Birkofer and Padden. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Magerkurth, Stewart and Pearson. Time—2h. 15m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	1	5	2	0	x	—11	18	0
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 2	6	4

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Bowman, Smith and Mancuso, Richards. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Moran, Rigler and Barr. Time—2h. 21m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	7	1	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	—16	15	1
St. Louis	0	6	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	—15	16	1

Batteries—Prey, Brennan, Johnson and Lombardi; Haines, Lindsey, Vance, J. Dean, Walker, Mooney, Carleton and Davis. Winning pitcher—Brennan. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—2h. 41m.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	27	.620
Detroit	45	29	.608
Boston	39	35	.527
Washington	39	36	.520
Cleveland	37	35	.514
St. Louis	31	37	.456
Philadelphia	30	42	.417
Chicago	25	49	.338

Results July 6

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	— 9	10	0
New York	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	0	— 8	12	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Russell and Sewell; Ruffing, Van Atta, Murphy and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 24m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	2	0	0	— 4	3	0
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	0	— 3	4	0

Batteries—Sorrell and Cochrane; Hadley and Grube. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 15m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	3	1	9	2	0	x	—18	20	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	— 6	11	6

Batteries—W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell; Dietrich, Flohr, Wilshire, Lagger and Berry, Hayes. Losing pitcher—Dietrich. Umpires—Summers and Owens. Time—2h. 15m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	— 7	10	5
Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	— 5	9	1

Batteries—Gaston, Heving and Shea; Winegarner and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Dinneen, Kolls and Donnelly. Time—2h. 25m.

Sussex Is Leading In County Cricket

English Intercounty Cricket Championship
Standing to July 6 Inclusive
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

	W	L	B FI	A FI	WR	PP	PO	PC
Sussex	9	0	2	3	1	225	158	70.22
Yorkshire	7	3	2	1	2	225	126	56.00
Lancashire	7	2	4	3	0	240	134	55.83
Not'g'mshire	6	3	4	1	0	210	113	53.80
Derbyshire	6	4	2	2	1	225	110	48.88
Essex	6	3	2	4	1	240	116	48.33
Kent	5	5	4	1	0	240	113	47.08
W'sh'kshire	5	3	2	3	2	225	102	45.33
Middlesex	4	5	2	1	2	210	81	38.57
Surrey	3	4	3	1	0	165	63	38.18
Glo'ces'shire	5	8	0	2	1	240	85	35.41
Worces'shire	3	4	2	4	0	195	67	34.35
Leic'stershire	3	6	1	3	0	195	59	30.28
Hampshire	2	6	5	1	0	210	58	27.61
Glamor'shire	2	5	3	3	2	225	62	27.55
Som'setshire	2	6	0	5	0	195	45	23.07
N'ham'shire	1	10	1	1	0	195	23	11.79

LONDON, July 7 (Canadian Press) — Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire yesterday by 9 wickets in a first-class county cricket match that started Wednesday at Bristol. The results of this contest and other matches:

Gloucestershire, 358 and 82 for one; Yorkshire, 247 and 190 (Mitchell 62, Parker five for 88, Sinfield four for 61).

Sussex won by an innings and 104 from Worcestershire; Sussex, 505; Worcestershire, 272 and 129 (Tate five for 39, J. Parks four for 23), at Worcester.

M. C. C. defeated Cambridge University by 170; M. C. C., 401 and 241 for eight declared (Hudson 70, King five for 60); Cambridge, 311 and 161 (Parker 90, Smith four for 32), at Lords.

Oxford University defeated H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's team by 88 runs; Oxford, 399 and 215 (Desaram 75, Baxter five for 77); Leveson-Gower's team, 341 and 185 (Singleton six for 44), at Reigate.

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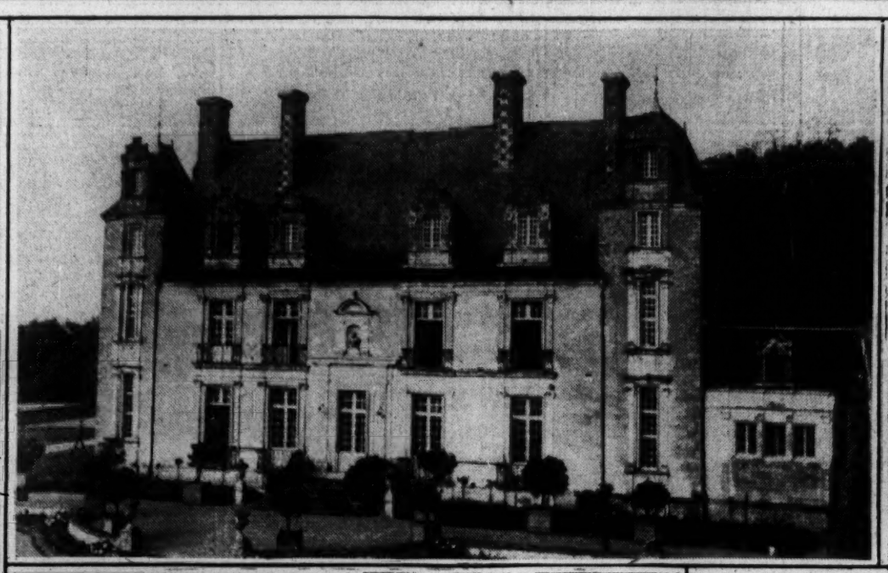
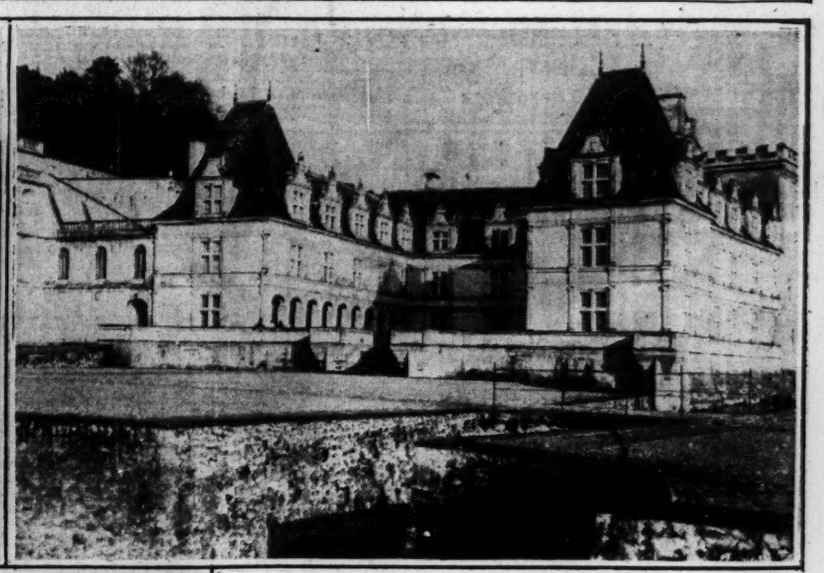
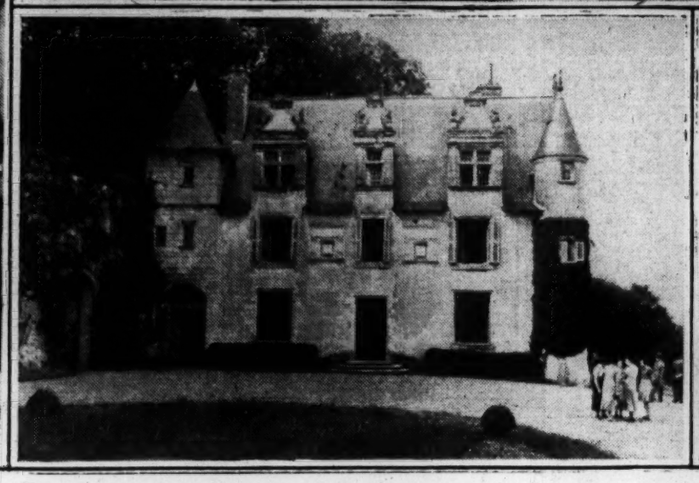
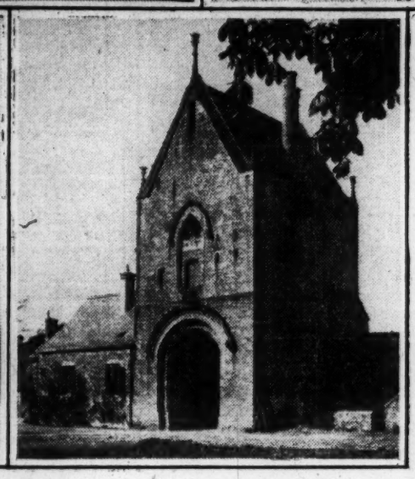
Interior Decoration and Antiques









In addition to the chateaux of Touraine that have been open to the public during past seasons, a number of others may be entered this year, thanks to the association "Demeure Historique," some of them being pictured here. At the left appears the old gate of the town of Loches, restored by the association. Above, center, is shown Valmer, a Louis XIII (1610-1634) residence of an aristocratic family. At the right comes imposing Villandry, built in 1503 on the site of a medieval castle, the moat of which may be seen in the foreground. La Cote, built in the sixteenth century by the Mayor of Tours, is pictured in the center, below; at the right of it, the twelfth-century gate of Parçay-Meslay

Developing an American Style

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

NUMEROUS activities of much interest to those concerned with applied arts are to be found in the R. C. A. Building on the Rockefeller Plaza here. One of them is conversationally known as PEDAC, these letters being the initials of the corporation name, Permanent Exhibition of Decorative Arts and Crafts. This organization seems likely to become, indirectly, an influence in developing æsthetic standards that may have enough national character and distinctive quality to justify the term American style. Not that the PEDAC is aiming at that mark, for it isn't. Rather it is an enterprise for providing, for producers and dealers in certain fields, well-located space in which to show their goods—their arts and crafts—to such prospective buyers as interior decorators and architects advising regarding interiors. The contents of any space may be changed as often as the occupant desires.

Reveals Current Decorative Tastes

Since nearly all arts and crafts are engaged in making things that eventually get into homes to make rooms more attractive, the extensive PEDAC display becomes essentially a broadly revealing showing of present-day interior decoration tastes and practices in America. Everything that could be thought of for the purpose seems to be there—whatever could be used on floors, walls or ceiling, or for accessories—and that takes in everything.

Domestic rugs and carpets in cotton, in linen, and in wool; Oriental rugs; textiles for hangings and for upholstering; wall coverings in paper, wood, metal, leather, and in fabrications of linoleum, asbestos, tiling and whatnot; lamps in metal, glass and earthenware; decorative details in chromium and china, gay modern figurines and staid antiquities. Among the ultimate commercial sources of all these things are found to be some of the great industries of the country, so the names of exhibitors make up an imposing list.

Conflicting Tastes Indicate Activity

Thus far it may seem that there is little about this enterprise to lead anyone to think that an American style might possibly develop from it. Even after visiting the exhibition, the prospect of such an outcome might appear to be still more remote, for it is an assembly of many and conflicting tastes.

The promising feature is that the tastes shown are conflicting, and that so much radically new in form is present.

Each tenant shows his merchandise in his allotted large or small alcove or room, or booth. One may deal in, or make, only what is decisively modern, while the adjoining quarters are filled with eighteenth-century furnishings, of England or France. English china is there, filling the shelves of a large alcove; near by is a broad display of delicately tinted pottery of current manufacture. And so throughout the whole show.

This conglomerate assemblage impresses the fact that America has no national style in the decorative arts. For that matter, it has had none for some 50 years. While several European countries have advanced far and along a wide front in this direction, Americans are moving but very slowly and timidly, as here and there someone steps out from the crowd and designs, with freedom and vigor, shapes that belong to today.

But still in the country at large most buyers prefer "Early American," or Louis XV, or Queen Anne. In all the separate decades when those models were first in fashion there were, if we read their story rightly, no rival fashions in the land to which each belonged. While many people must have had their homes outfitted, from choice or necessity, with things not in fashion, still there was a generally recognized national style, followed by the well-to-do, in the three named periods, as well as in many others. While America has done less in this field, it has originated and developed speedily an architecture adventurously new in structure, lines and magnitude. Now PEDAC, within the central building of the greatest of all achievements in this purely American architectura style, has spread out over a whole floor a commercial exhibit which, quite without intention, is proof that this is true. At the same time it carries clear indications that a vigorous movement is operating that may be expected to result in a general decorative style having as strong individuality as any of those of the eighteenth century, now so widely admired.

National Alliance of Art and Industry

In the same building are the offices of another organization whose aims are directed toward emphasis on æsthetic essentials in such merchandise as may be seen in the Permanent Exhibition of Decorative Arts and Crafts, where sales are the main objective. It is design and those on whom its development depends, that is the concern of this other body, the National Alliance of Art and Industry. Its membership and field of operations includes three major sections: industrialists, who are producing goods of innumerable sorts; designers, who are supplying producers, or are ready to supply them, with artistically attractive and more easily salable forms and patterns for their goods; and the last group is mentioned as "those leaders of public taste who appreciate the fine things in daily use, as well as painting, sculpture and architecture."

Those in the first group are to be shown, if they do not yet see, that increased sales will follow wise application of art to their wares. This comes about through utilizing the services of the designers who make up the second group, men and women of experience and proven success. The third support, necessary for stability and financial success of the others, is the buyer, the "leader of public taste" who will pay for what the other two produce, and who will lead others to do so.

Nation's Leading Designers Participate

Last April the Alliance opened a four weeks' industrial arts exhibition on floor 63, heavy attendance leading to a six weeks' run. The personnel back of the whole movement may be judged by the committee for this event: Messrs. Walter Teague, Egmont Arens, Lucian Bernhard, Donald Deskey, Henry Dreyfuss, Ben Nash, Gilbert Rohde, Eugene Schoen, Russel Wright. Industrial art here seems to mean the same thing that others call decorative art, or applied art—no more and no less—and takes in about all we see around us, except paintings and sculptures.

Aside from frequent exhibitions, many conferences are arranged by them at which designers and industrialists are brought together almost daily for consultation or steady engagement. Here are found working together the members of three activities vital for arousing appreciation of a higher order of beauty in common things. Trained talent is being accepted in a rapidly increasing degree by industry, as a good investment. Æsthetic quality has proven to be a profitable refinement for countless kinds of things, from alarm clocks to house heaters, from rugs to table linen. By all these means it is finding its way into homes everywhere.

Standards of taste will in time begin to appear and something that may properly be called the American style develop. It may take some years for this to work itself out, for it is not to be dictated, to be settled by authority of the NRA, or by an imaginary social or artistic elite, as a set to be imitated. This democracy is too scattered and far spread, its tastes, or lack of them, too diverse, for a decade or two to do much toward developing a national standard in decorative art. But the nation has, it seems, too much vitality to go long without achieving one.

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More Touraine Châteaux Open

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

UP TO recent times it was not practical for tourists to visit more than a few of the magnificent medieval and Renaissance châteaux which either crown the soft hills, or dominate the calm rivers of Touraine—land of peace and beauty, the "garden of France." Now many of them can be visited, thanks to the perseverance of Dr. J. Carvallo, founder of the "Demeure Historique," which is an association striving to protect and make known to the general public the architectural treasures of France. Other castles besides Chambord, Luynes, Chenonceaux, Blois, Amboise, Azay-le-Rideau and Langeais, are being opened to visitors. Excellent work has been accomplished by the "Demeure Historique" and many châteaux owners have quite recently granted permission for tourists to visit their hitherto jealously guarded historical residences.

New motorcar circuits will shortly start from Tours and visitors will presumably be taken first to Plessis-les-Tours, a château built in 1463 by Louis XI. Here he spent his last days in almost complete seclusion, after having established the silk industry in Tours.

Thence, visitors will proceed to the farm of Parçay-Meslay, a former dependency of the celebrated abbey of Marmoutier, presumably founded during the episcopate of St. Martin (fl. 375-400) This old farm is a typical example of Romanesque architecture and is still surrounded with thick walls and a deep moat.

Mayor's House, 400 Years Ago

Not far away from Tours stands also the Château de la Côte, built during the sixteenth century by the Mayor of Tours, Marc de la Rue. It offers a striking example of a gentleman farmer's home of that period, while the near-by Château de Valmer affords a wonderful vision of a great Louis XIII castle, the home of a wealthy and noble family.

One of the most magnificent castles of Touraine is Dr. Carvallo's own property, the Château de Villandry. It was built on the foundations of a medieval castle in 1503 by Jean le Breton, Secretary of State of François I. This Renaissance castle was considerably altered and injured during the eighteenth century by Count de Castellane, Ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey. Thanks to Dr. Carvallo, who purchased it in 1906, Villandry has been restored to its original character. Nowadays, of all the Loire castles, Villandry presents itself in its former aspect. It is surrounded by gardens laid out in the formal French style, on a series of three terraces, affording an outstanding and noble view. Dr. Carvallo is a keen collector of old masters and his picture gallery here contains several fine works of the Spanish school.

Was Once King John's, of England

Loches, whose mighty castle plunges in the winding waters of the Indre, is closely associated with many tragic incidents of French history. It was first seized from King John of England—1199-1216—by Philip Augustus and remained a residence of the kings of France till after Charles IX. One of the prisons includes the dungeon of Lodovico Sforza, Duke of Milano, who was there in 1508.

Not far from Loches, close to the forest described by Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward," lies the Chartreuse du Liget. Thanks to the "Demeure Historique," this old monastery, founded by Henry Plantagenet in expiation of a great crime, will also be included in the new car tours.

The name of Plantagenet is more intimately associated with the region of Chinon, which was the residence of Henry II, King of England, 1154-1189. It was there that Joan of Arc in 1429 persuaded Charles VII to march victoriously against the English. Chinon consists of three separate strongholds. The Château de St. Georges, built by Henry II of England, has almost vanished. The Château du Milieu witnessed the first meeting between Joan of Arc and the Dauphin.

Americans Have Bought Two

Two present château owners of Touraine are Americans. The first is Mr. William P. Dudley, an artist from Boston. Bicycling through Touraine about 10 years ago, he was struck with the beauty of the countryside about the Chateau de Montbazon.

Mr. Dudley decided to stay on; explored the historical past of the castle; determined to restore the dungeon and a tower which had fallen almost totally. For almost 10 years he has been living at Montbazon. With the aid of only one mason and a small donkey, used to transport wood and cement, he has made the castle safe, for many years to come, from the wear of time and the elements.

Mr. John B. Robinson, international lawyer in Paris, has also performed excellent restoration work at "La Sagerie," an eighteenth century house in the same neighborhood.

Among the other medieval and Renaissance châteaux of Touraine which are about to be opened to the general public are La Motte, Launay, Cinq-Mars la Pile, Monpoupon, Marcilly. The latter is the property of Baron de Champchevrier, president of the Touraine branch of the "Demeure Historique."

A Modernized Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS sometimes asserted that modern-style furniture is rarely equal to antiques and fine eighteenth-century reproductions for beauty and distinction; that period furniture is therefore the most suitable equipment for a well-furnished office, especially for board rooms and directors' rooms. If there is any truth in this opinion an exception must certainly be made in favor of the handsome and dignified offices of Messrs. Pember & Boyle, stock brokers at 6 Princes Street, London, which have recently been modernized. Perhaps one reason for the extraordinary effectiveness of these interiors is the fact that they have been decorated and the furniture specially designed by Mr. Robert Wemyss Symonds, an authority on classical furniture and as a versatile decorator in the modern style. Moreover, the furniture, though entirely modern, has been executed by Messrs. Tibbenham's of Ipswich, well known for first-class reproductions of seventeenth and eighteenth century furniture.

In the board room and private and general offices, the windows, ceiling beams and cornice moldings, which were part of the original building, have not been altered, but have been incorporated skillfully in the modernized scheme. In the general office the walls and ceiling are light cream tone with an umber dado to the former; the floor is of black and light gray rubber tiles on asbestos. The counter is of Australian walnut with a black marmorite tope, the fireplace has a surround of stainless steel and black and gray marble, and the specially designed office clock is in chromium and polished silver.

The private office owes much of its character to the wall paneling, which is in figured Australian walnut with a darker walnut molding that repeats the lines of the ceiling cornice. Among the principal items of furniture are a pedestal desk and a magnificent bureau-bookcase, both in Australian walnut and macassar ebony. The carpet, which is fitted flush with the walls, is fawn, and the result as a whole is an interior admirably equipped for the requirments of a modern office, combining original character with admirable dignity and distinction.

BASEDEN BUTT.

Dell and Wainwright Photo

The offices of a firm of London stock brokers have recently been refinished in contemporary manner and in marked simplicity, allowing fullest effect from the beauty of the rich woods which were used—Australian walnut and narrow rosewood bands

'London Cries' Set Brings £1100

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

COLORPRINT collectors, who have recently enjoyed few opportunities in the London sales-room, had a field-day at Sotheby's the other afternoon. The principal lot was a set of thirteen of the eagerly-sought "Cries of London" by F. Wheatley, R. A., issued originally about the year 1793 at the price of a few shillings.

* * *

The titles of these famous "Cries" alone afford vivid glimpses of everyday life in the Old London of long ago. They include "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries!"; "Two Bunches a Penny, Primroses!"; "Sweet China Oranges!"; "Do You Want Any Matches?"; "Round and Sound, Five Pence a Pound, Duke Cherries!"; "Milk Below, Maids!"; "Fresh Gathered Peas, Young Hastings!"; "Old Chairs to Mend!"; "Knives, Scissors and Razors to Grind!" The two last-named "Cries," I might mention, still survive, after nearly one and a half centuries and may be heard by Americans who visit London this summer. The reference to razors, however, is now generally omitted.

* * *

The present set of "Cries" was the property of the Comte de Suzannet of Lausanne, and all thirteen were carefully mounted and bound together in full dark morocco. Bidding started at £300 and soared finally to £1100 at which figure they were won by a private collector. High as was the winning bid, it is by no means a record. Four years ago a set brought £2400 and in June, 1928, another, also offered at Sotheby's, brought no less than £3300, but the thirteen now sold could not compare with the 1928 group in quality and condition.

The sale demonstrated that the prices collectors are willing to pay for these now rare "Cries" are again soaring and that a fine set is still a good investment. I need scarcely add the warning that modern reproductions of the "Cries" are far from uncommon.

Who, or which, is the ideal collector?

New definitions of this important entity are always interesting.

"The ideal collector is one who finds pleasure in the pursuit of the wider knowledge of the subject, who loves to handle beautiful things, and who specially delights in passing on the knowledge which he so patiently acquires."

Thus Mr. F. J. Benton in an address at the recent Loan Exhibition of Antiques held in Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Benton, who is one of the trustees of the New South Wales Applied Art Trust, adds that some collectors might more correctly be called acquirers, because they collect rare and expensive things simply for display. Collectors who select wisely, says Mr. Benton, are doing a national service in the care and preservation of fine specimens.

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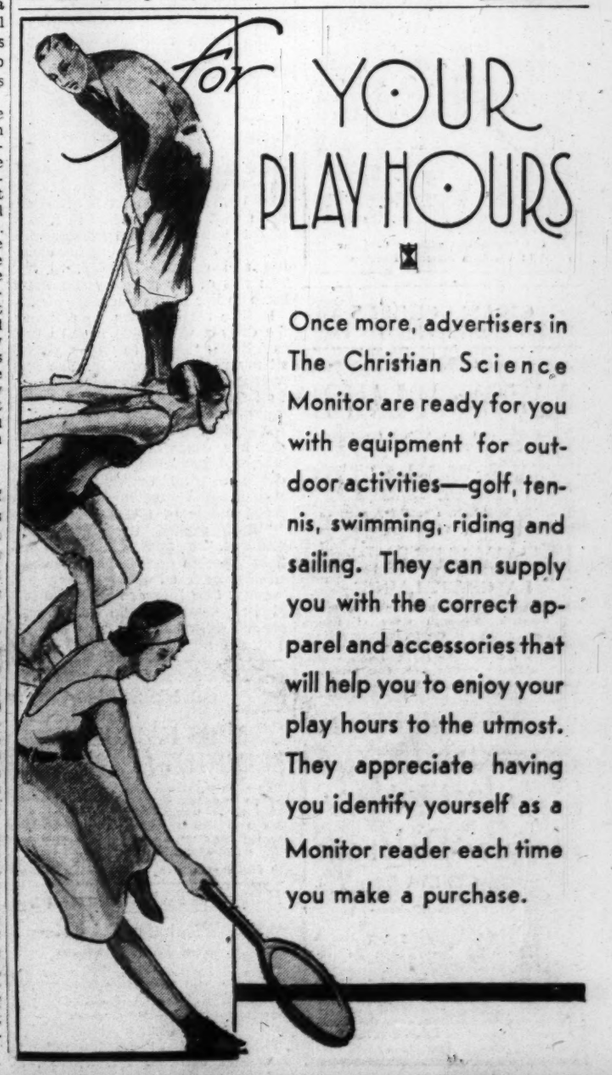

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Progress in Education

Achieving a Non-Quarrel Home

A Mother of Three Boys Tells Us How She Helped Bring It About

By Ruth Ann Hunter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEING the mother of a lively, roguish crew, I early learned to value harmony and happiness in the home. My own small sons were just one, two and four when one of my neighbors exclaimed, "Oh, you are in for lively times. Two might get along, but three always quarrel." When, a few days later, another friend made a similar remark, I was aroused to a realization of how fast the boys were drifting into a quarrelsome attitude toward one another and their play, and that it was my responsibility to see that, as the children grew older, we did not all develop into a wrangling household. It took prayer and heartaches and perseverance but the struggle surprisingly soon proved well worthwhile. Now when our oldest son is a senior in high school we have a joyous home life in which I believe quarreling and harsh words have been reduced to a minimum (and the boys are as full of pranks as ever!)

All mothers will agree that in attacking this problem we have to meet and master the very hardest phase first before we can hope for success on its simpler aspects—our own self-discipline. After struggle and failure I learned always to speak to the boys in a voice low-pitched and slow. This appearance of calm and poise worked in two ways. It quieted and controlled the children, and also helped me to govern my own inward turmoil until I could see that their naughtiness was no reason why I should be angry, and my thought could reflect the outward unruffled expression. Gradually I learned to speak slowly and in a low voice consciously modulated to firmness or command when reproving or rebuking, but never scolding. Scolding is merely an outlet to relieve the mother's feelings. When I reached the stage of being ashamed after each outburst of scolding, I was joyfully encouraged to continue my effort. Furthermore, I found that every time I controlled myself I also controlled the boys.

Learning to Keep Out of Things

As many a more experienced mother has found, the next thing I had to learn was to wait; not to rush in the moment a disagreement occurred and adjust the difference of opinion by weight of parental authority through fear that a quarrel might ensue if not "nipped in the bud." Often, if left to themselves the boys would settle the question amicably after an exchange of a few sharp words to assert their independence of action. Interference merely settles one particular squabble; it does not teach children a better way to adjust their differences.

At this stage of our mutual growth I found the mothers' great, unfailing ally, the Golden Rule! It had been my custom to have a few minutes quiet talk with the boys every morning after breakfast which they called their Bible lesson. At this time they were taught the Bible stories and precepts and such spiritual interpretations as they were ready to grasp. It was simple, during this period, to teach the Golden Rule and to make sure the boys thoroughly understood its meaning. This step unfolded my next lesson to be passed on to the children: the practicality of applying the Golden Rule's simple precept to daily living. Gradually the procedure of its use worked out something like this.

When it became evident tempers were flaring too high to be controlled without assistance, I went to the boys (never calling from another room) always stepping close enough to be sure of winning the attention of the child who seemed to be the aggressor, perhaps laying my hand on his shoulder to make certain he looked at me. Then came the low-voiced, but firm query, "Son, what is the Golden Rule?" There was always mental squirming and an attempt to evade its audible repetition, but eventually it came. The same question was asked individually of all concerned until each had repeated the Golden Rule. Then I stepped back casually remarking, in effect, that, of course, that settled it, and implying that nothing but obedience to the rule could even be imagined.

Court of Last Resort

At first an explanation and an application to the particular case was necessary, but very soon, led by questions, the boys made their own applications and no more was said. Always the Rule was held up as so high, so completely the court of last resort, that disobedience was unthinkable; that appeals for arbitration or a much-desired adjustment were useless, for of course mothers also must obey the Golden Rule.

Sometimes as they grew older and more tenacious of their desires came the flare-back, "But *he* said—" This invariably called forth the explanation that "he" had no power over us to make "us" do so-and-so because "he" did so-and-so. Just because someone else had some unpleasant experience, was that any reason why we had to do the same? If "he" did wrong it was too bad and we were sorry because we knew wrong always brought its own punishment upon itself; but we always had the power to do what we knew was right; and the obligation to do right was always taken completely for granted.

The children's play from day to day revealed all erroneous tendencies as they came to the surface, and by thoughtful mental pigeonholing until the next morning after breakfast they could be taken care of in the Bible lesson. The Commandments, Beatitudes, stories or teachings of the Master served to illustrate the point needed. When the Bible reading was explained and a few leading questions asked, the boys were quick to see the point, and because they were calm and far enough away from the heat of the argument, their application of it was much more apt to be just.

Period of Quiet Talk

There is nothing that can bring as great a sense of happy understanding and unity to young mothers and their children as this period of quiet, prayerful talk. Every mother who has struggled to establish it realizes that it more than repays the effort, great as that effort usually proves to be, for every human difficulty seems to attempt to block the way. During the time when my own boys were small there were periods when there was a maid in the home, and other times when there was not. When I had help I found it not one whit easier to leave the breakfast table and sit down immediately with the boys for their lesson, than at those other times when I had to close my eyes and thought to the soiled dishes waiting on the table. There is always something that would come up to steal this precious time and only a very determined and consistent effort on the mother's part to do it the first thing in the morning can make and keep the habit. And this is really necessary, for it is laying a firm foundation for regular morning study when the children are old enough to study alone.

Every child desires to do right. It is as natural as his desire for happiness. Naughtiness is always the result of a wrong thought, a mistake, on the child's part; it is never "just meanness," as I have heard some misunderstanding people declare. When the mother realizes there is a mistake to be corrected it is easier to talk to the child with a loving, firm attitude and rebuke the naughtiness rather than allow an irritated sense of condemnation to hold sway. A much-loved educator has said, "Rebuke is only rebuke when given in the Christly spirit."

Children of the American School for Girls in Damascus, Syria, With Dr. Christine Essenberg, Its Founder and Head. Students of All Faiths Are Welcomed at the School, 85 Per Cent Being From Well-Born Moslem Families. Upper Row, Left—One of the Daughters of the Ruling Class. Center—Some of the Younger Girls. Right and Below—Costumed for Play and Dance. In the Circle, Dr. Essenberg.

Homemade Wills Proved Unwise

You and the Law Series—19

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

THE people who feel they are saving money by drawing their own wills are apt to be a larger source of income to members of the legal profession than those who employ attorneys to draw their wills. The former are usually ignorant of the legal meaning of many words used in wills and so draw instruments which result in undreamed of mix-ups. After their decease, a goodly portion of their estates is used to pay expert attorneys, who are hired to untangle the situations, if indeed they ever can be untangled.

Here is an example: For many years Mary Brent had in her employ a maid called Sarah Martin, who had served her well. She decided that she would like to reward Miss Martin's loyalty by leaving her personal effects, including her clothing and valuable jewelry, to her. The rest of her property she would leave to her nieces and nephews.

Rather than employ an attorney, she drew a will which read in part as follows: "I give to Sarah Martin all my personal property. The rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give to my nieces and nephews in equal shares."

When Miss Brent passed away and her will was offered for probate and was allowed, Miss Martin awoke to find herself a wealthy woman. She received almost the entire estate of $250,000.

"But," argued the nieces and nephews, "our aunt intended to give Miss Martin only her personal effects, such as her clothing and jewelry. She intended that the rest of her estate should be divided equally among us."

"I am sorry," replied the Court, "that your aunt is not here to tell us what she intended to do. In her will she gives all her personal property to Miss Martin, and the only part of her estate which is not personal property is the house in which she resided."

Then, there are the people who feel that when the necessity arises, they will make a will. They keep putting off the task until the occasion demands it. Alice and Lucille Hunting belong in this group. They were the last of their family, except for a wayward cousin who had been a constant source of trouble for many years.

Under the laws of the state in which they resided, when either sister should pass away, her share of the property would pass to the other sister. They planned that the survivor would then make a will leaving all the property to a charitable institution, thus placing it where it would not be wasted.

While on a vacation trip, both sisters were killed in a train wreck. There was no will. The cousin inherited the entire estate.

There remains a third group. Here, we find the people who employ an attorney to make their wills, but who feel they need no assistance when adding a codicil. Since a codicil is, after all, a baby will and must be executed with all the formalities of the original instrument to be effective, it is probably the wiser course to seek the advice of an attorney for what may seem like only a minor change. The expense connected with employing him will be negligible and it may prevent a serious mistake.

The foregoing examples are cited simply to emphasize the wisdom of orderliness in disposing of one's affairs, and not to cause anyone to rush into making a will from a sense of fear. It is the wise man who has a competent attorney draw his will and who does so as soon as the first need for a will is felt, instead of putting it off until it is almost, if not entirely too late.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that a will must be made and codicil added while a person is still competent to decide matters for himself or herself.

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NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"But," Argued the Nieces and Nephews.

For Moslem Girls in Damascus

And the Loving Work of the Founder of Their School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL years ago a retired teacher became for a week a guest at the American School for Girls in Damascus. Sharing in the daily routine, she gained a vivid perception of the aims of the devoted principal as well as of the needs and accomplishments of the school.

The friendly atmosphere of a true home life she saw reflected in the faces of the students, to whom this school, then so lately founded under extraordinary difficulties, represents New World standards and ideals for which they are eagerly striving.

In a poorly heated, meagerly equipped building were being taught nearly a hundred girls and young women, ranging from early childhood to 25 years, only a few of whom could be accommodated as boarding scholars. Not the least surprising discovery was that students of all faiths were welcomed without prejudice or offense, although 85 per cent were from well-born Moslem families.

The reason was not far to seek after a few days of association with the principal, Dr. Christine Adamson Essenberg, a biologist of distinction whose early training abroad and later collegiate attainments in the United States had won for her degrees for signal scholarship, as well as the confidence and friendship of distinguished natural scientists. For eight years she had been connected with the research staff of the University of California when in 1923 a year's leave of absence brought her into direct contact with the condition of women in Damascus, whither she went on her homeward journey to America after nine months of teaching at the Women's College in Constantinople.

Went to Syria Herself

Profoundly touched by appeals made to her to send a teacher from America to Damascus, she pleaded the cause of the women of the harem before various groups of women in California, her home State. Within another year she herself had become the founder and head of what is known as the American School for Girls in Damascus.

May 25, 1925, the date of the founding of the school, was soon overshadowed by Oct. 18 of the same year when the bombardment of the city took place. Only a person of unbounded courage and resolution could have gone through this testing time as she did, a time during which a large proportion of the population of the city became refugees, with the months of isolation that followed.

The outstanding achievement of those first two critical years was the winning of the confidence and affection of the Moslem people, which was increasingly shown in the fear they expressed that Dr. Essenberg might leave them. She became so well known a figure that she went safely by the name of "Our American Lady," into any quarter of the city. A new conception of womanhood crept into the thought of both men and women as she continued her friendly rounds, visiting homes and making all welcome at special gatherings at the school.

From the start the standard of scholarship has been kept high. When it is understood that all pupils have to be taught in Arabic, French, and English, the achievement of raising them from illiteracy to the attainment of the Syrian Bachelor's degree in the Arabic language, and of American Senior High School requirements for graduation, stands forth as indisputable proof of the excellence of the instruction furnished.

The teaching staff, with Dr. Essenberg at its head, includes a French instructor and native teachers with volunteer American college graduates and by special permission, a sheik who has charge of instruction in Arabic.

Influences Reach Even Into Harem

Out of this school center radiate influences affecting the home life of women secluded in the harem, as well as those segregated in the Jewish and Christian quarters of Damascus, where a better understanding of sanitation, home-making, child-nurture, and recreation are sadly needed.

Until funds are available to build and equip a modern building, the work goes on without abating either the standards of scholarship or social ideals. Income from the modest tuition fees charged, which not all students are able to pay, is not sufficient to meet expenses, nevertheless the total annual expenditure is much below that of a school of similar rating in the United States.

Without the backing of any denomination or sect, it has been possible for Dr. Essenberg to win the confidence of the people, since she does not seek to prejudice either their customs or religious forms or to superimpose a foreign culture upon their more ancient type.

To fit women to become better home-makers and mothers, better companions for their more widely educated husbands and male relatives and to preserve their highly developed native arts and crafts, as well as to become better components of social and civic life, in which they heretofore have had so little share is the undertaking which has become Dr. Essenberg's life work.

Such an opportunity to cement international friendship and to build a lasting foundation for peace, is well worth the consideration of those who desire to further projects looking to the permanent solution of social handicaps and release from prejudice and superstition by the substitution of the best traditions of American idealism.

Placed All Graduates

Ithaca, N. Y.

Jobs for all graduates of the course in hotel administration at Cornell University were found immediately upon their graduation. In addition jobs have been found for practically all the undergraduates who are anxious to work during the summer months for practice experience. The university is appreciative of the support of hotel men. More requests for resort employees have come in than in any previous year. Professor Meek points out that this suggests that resort owners are looking forward to a good season.

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The Home Forum

A Peddler's Progress

ON A winter's night, just eighty years ago, there was enacted at 20 Pinckney Street, Boston, one of the most charmingly humorous and pathetic scenes in the annals of literature. For on into the small hours there came a stout ringing at the doorbell which awakened the landlady. Hurrying down the stairs with the thought that this would be some belated stranger seeking a lodging, she threw open the door and saw before her, standing in the snow, a tall man of advanced middle age with strong features and deep glowing eyes, wrapped in a huge shawl—her husband. We can fancy how she drew him in, for he had been a month away on a lecture tour, and how she called her brood of daughters—Beth, Anna, May and Louisa—from their beds, how they thawed him out at the kitchen stove and gave him his late supper and plied him with questions. "Why, yes," he replied to them all and sundry "the trip has been amazingly successful. I think we may definitely assert that our tide, at last, has turned. Wherever I went, people were eager to hear me, and I have been enabled to shed the light of Boston and of Concord through a great part of the land."

Very slowly and tactfully, the conversation was brought round to the topic of pecuniary returns, in which the ladies of the house had a special interest. By way of answer the philosopher took out his pocketbook, opened it, and displayed a one-dollar bill as the sum-total of his month's receipts. Perhaps because he observed some signs of unspoken disappointment which could not be at once concealed, he went on to explain that many promises had not been kept, that traveling to the Mississippi and back had been expensive, and that someone had purloined his overcoat under the supposition that it belonged to a wealthier man, so that he had been obliged to buy a shawl. "And yet you see," he concluded, again displaying the dollar-bill, "that we have come out on the right side of the ledger. What is more important, I have opened a way. Another year I shall do even better."

Mrs. Amos Bronson Alcott, who had been keeping a lodging house during the sage's absence, had by this time regained her composure "I think," said she, with a brave proud smile, "that this is doing very well." And her opinion, we may be sure, was echoed by Louisa first of all, and then by Anna and Beth and May. The time will come when her opinion will be that of the world, including even that country in which her husband is as yet without honor because it is his own.

* * *

The unworldliness, the serenity, and the unconquerable faith in human beings that shine forth in every word and deed of Alcott's eighty-eight years have thus far only served to make him look the more ridiculous in the eyes of a bourgeois society which estimates all worth by the pay it receives. Alcott's wage was small indeed, and so has been our respect. We forget that he was by no means ridiculous to Emerson, to Thoreau, and to Louisa, those three keen observers who knew him best. On the contrary, they thought him the wisest, the kindest, and withal the happiest man they had ever known. Emerson called him America's deepest thinker; Thoreau said that it would need a better world than ours to comprehend him fully; and the opinion of Louisa may be gathered from the devotion of a lifetime. What do we know about Alcott that can be set against such testimony? The worst that we know is that, for one reason or another, he did not make much money. We do not forget the fact that Louisa helped to support him during certain years of his later life; we merely ignore the fact that she thought it a high privilege to do so because he had made her able. Louisa, indeed, is the one masterpiece of his that we have yet recognized at something like its true value. The Fruitlands experiment seems to us merely queer and Alcott's mold pioneering in education is to most of us unknown, but Louisa Alcott we respect. Yet even the book, "Little Women," which is now shedding back upon her father nearly all the luster that he has, must be regarded as in some sense his book, so full it is of his courage and faith and knowledge of childhood. She would protest, if she were here, against his being known chiefly through a book that bears her name; but he would not protest at all. He would be glad.

In calling Alcott "unworldly" one needs to be cautious. He came from rural Connecticut, the center of Yankeeland. On Spindle Hill, in Wolcott, where he worked for many summers on his father's farm, one may still see in great plenty, protruding from the stubborn soil, those uncompromising rocks and boulders that have whetted the wits of ten generations of Yankees. Like many other sons of those steeply tilted acres, Alcott went out in his youth as a peddler of tinware and clocks and watches—not the sort of trade in which idle dreamers are made. He worked in factories and on farms, he chopped wood and carted boulders and drove cattle and toiled with school committees. He was an expert gardener. It is clear, then, that his idealism must have been mixed with a good deal of fact and observation. He knew more about how money is made than all his Concord friends put together, and if he did not consistently use this knowledge it may have been because he was interested in something else.

* * *

The fact seems to be that Alcott, like his friend Thoreau, was always an acute and calculating Yankee, determined to find out just what things cost and whether they were worth it. Like Franklin, he refused to pay too much for any whistle. His bargains were not less shrewdly driven than those of his prosperous neighbors, but more so. And this is the trait that makes him so precious an example of American "hardheadedness." He shows that practical good sense and true knowledge of the world, when raised to the pitch of genius, may lead a man simply to ignore the things for which others toil all their days. He shows that our American practicality is merely the outer surface, and often the disguise, of an intense idealism. And again, his idealism often looks like a very uncommon common sense. Perhaps the most familiar story about him is that, when he was once asked by a notorious swindler for a loan of five dollars, he gave the man a ten-dollar bill, politely regretting that he had no smaller change. His friends were hilarious over this supreme example of his simplicity—until, after some six months of struggle with himself, the swindler returned the ten dollars and offered to pay interest upon them.

* * *

It is amusingly observable that we condemn or deride in Alcott the very doctrines which in Emerson we profess to admire. One reason is that Emerson was a highly respectable member of society, while his friend often had the look of a rather unsuccessful day-laborer; but the main difference is that Alcott put the Emersonian ideas into practice, thus bringing them to the level of understanding. He was a practicing idealist. If a given doctrine was true, he believed that it should be set at once to work. His thoughts were drawn from far—from India, from ancient Greece, and from that deep blue sky that arches over his boyhood's home on Spindle Hill—but they always came home at last to our human needs and our human joy.

The paradox of this Connecticut peddler who became a poet, a sage, and a pioneer in education, is best solved by saying that he remained a peddler always—shrewd, quick-witted, and not to be taken in. First he peddled clocks and then ideas, but he stayed the same. There has not been much of a market for his wares, and even today he would have hardly more than a dollar-bill to show for all his labors; and yet, if he were with us now, he would certainly assert, with his indomitable optimism, that at last he had opened a way and would soon begin to do better. As things have gone and are now going in America, we might well reply, with Abba and Anna and Beth and May and Louisa, that "this is doing very well."

ODELL SHEPARD.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

There Is Beauty in Common Things

There is beauty in an old rail fence
Meandering down a lane
Where blackbirds perch to rape the field
Of scattered golden grain.

There is beauty in an old stone wall,
A lichen-covered tree;
A moss-grown log across a stream
That rushes wild and free.

There is beauty in a rustic gate,
A sea-shell-bordered row
Of ragged robin, candytuft,
Larkspur and golden-glow.

There is beauty in the common things
And beauty in the rare—
How wonderful that beauty waits
For all the world to share!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

Birding on a City Roof

Along with my five flights goes a piece of roof, flat, with a wooden floor, a fence, and a million acres of sky. I couldn't possibly use another acre of sky, except along the eastern horizon, where the top floors of some twelve-story buildings intercept the dawn.

With such a roof and such a sky, when I must, I can, with effort, get well out of the city. I have never fished nor botanized here, but I have been a-birding many times. . . .

A roof is not an ideal spot for bird study. I would hardly, out of preference, have chosen this with its soot and its battlement of gaseous chimney-pots, even though it is a university roof with the great gilded dome of a state house shining down upon it. One whose feet have always been in the soil does not take kindly to tar and tin. But anything open to the sky is open to some of the birds, for the paths of many of the migrants lie close along the clouds.

Other birds than the passing migrants, however, sometimes come within range of my lookout. The year around there are English sparrows and pigeons; and all through the summer scarcely an evening passes when a few chimney-swallows are not in sight.

With the infinite number and variety of chimneys hedging me in, I naturally expected to find the sky alive with swallows. Indeed, I thought that some of the twenty-six pots at the corners of my roof would be inhabited by the birds. Not so. While I can nearly always find a pair of swallows in the air, they are surprisingly scarce, and, so far as I know, they rarely build in the heart of the city. There are more canaries in my block than chimney-swallows in all my sky. . . .

There is always an English sparrow on my roof—which does not particularly commend the roof to bird lovers, I know. I often wish the sparrow an entirely different bird, but I never wish him entirely away from the roof. When there is no other defense for him, I fall back upon his being a bird. Any kind of a bird in the city! Any but a parrot.

A pair of sparrows nest regularly in an eaves-trough, so close to the roof that I can overhear their family talk. Round, loquacious, familiar Cock Sparrow is a family man—so entirely a family man as to be nothing else at all. He is a success, too. It does me good to see him build. He tore the old nest all away in the early winter, so as to be ready. There came a warm springish day in February, and he began. A blizzard stopped him, but with the melting of the snow he went to work again, completing the nest by the middle of March.—DALLAS LORE SHARP in "Roof and Meadow." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Trollopeans—and Others

Several years ago I was sitting with my friend Michael Sadleir; he remarked that Escott's book was the only book on Trollope and it was high time there was another. "Why don't you write it?" I inquired. "You have the material, the knowledge and the enthusiasm; you do it," Naturally when Mr. Sadleir asked me to read his book and write an introduction to it, I felt bound to do so; and as I read, the duty became a pleasure.

The world is divided into Trollopeans—and others. If you, reader, are not one of us, hasten to become one, for there are few pleasures equal to that of knowing Trollope through and through as Sadleir does, and as Tinker (of Yale) does, and as Osgood (of Princeton) does, and—I should like to add—as I do. I do not say that Trollope is our greatest novelist; I know that he is not, but I can read him with delight when I can't read anyone else. . . .

Trollope's mother (bless her stout heart) kept her family from starving by making fun of us in her first book, *Domestic Manners of the Americans* (1832). I "guess" we were pretty raw in those days. And if there is a good deal about Mrs. Trollope and her novels in this book, it will be remembered, as Mr. Sadleir says, "that from her books came, in reality, the greater books of her son, and while his live those that prepared their way should not be altogether forgotten."

And so it is that after almost fifty years of neglect Trollope is again coming into his own, and is being read when those whom we once called the great Victorians are neglected. . . .

People interested Trollope, interested him enormously; cities did not, particularly; nor did the country, except as a place in or on which to hunt the fox. But individuals interested him, and not individuals only, but families, and several generations of families. Not only is Trollope a portrait painter but he is a biographer also. Trollope's novels are, the best of them, biographies; and as such they are unique. And he has described, faultlessly, the social life of a period now, alas! no more.—A. EDWARD NEWTON in "End Papers." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harlequin in Copper, by Pablo Gargallo

WHEN Pablo Gargallo was a young man, he was awarded a Spanish scholarship to study in Paris and it was here that he made his first relief, "The Seven Virtues." Modeled in plaster, this was sent later to an important exhibition in Barcelona.

Gargallo is a friend of the painter, Picasso; but, unlike him, he never joined the cubistic forces, although undoubtedly he was somewhat influenced by this method, which he himself says dismayed and discouraged him when he first came to Paris. There followed a period during which he was unable to do much work, but he applied himself to the study of the masters, beginning with Donatello, the fifteenth-century Tuscan sculptor. From these depths of uncertainty, he emerged master of himself—his natural gifts purified and enhanced.

Gargallo's studio resembles less a sculptor's studio than the smithy of an iron worker with its forge and anvil, its pincers and files. His work in metals has made him famous, especially in France, his country by adoption, and Spain, the country of his birth. His sculpture in metal has a charm and a freedom which, perhaps, his work in stone and plaster never realized. Iron, copper, brass and lead—with which he first only experimented—he later discovered lent themselves naturally to the demands of plastic art and to the subtle play of shadow and light. His mode of expression is not caricature; although some of his pieces suggest caricature and are quite as amusing, other pieces have qualities equal to those we find in works of antiquity—a classic severity and serenity.

Gargallo described the method by which he produces his metal masques and statues. He makes ready his tools: pincers, chisels, vises, clippers and hammers, and then takes a sheet of brass, iron or copper. Cutting out pieces from these metal sheets, he bends them into curves and planes according to his need; the pieces thus prepared he brings together and rivets. The result is an original form of sculpture, stamped with Gargallo's own personality, and the fruit of inspiration rich in creative force. One finds in his works a rare poise and harmony allied to the brilliance of his native spontaneity.

When he handles clay, in which he still occasionally works, he does so with a power which has been his since childhood. He gives to this material a generous and rich form which is never arid or heavy.

Wind-Music

Listen—
hear the leaves move along the wind?
hear them brush each other in their haste to go?
feel them going, going where the wind goes?
Hear them softly falling back again to stay?

Listen—
hear the music in the trees?
hear the wind-music brushing, brushing through the leaves of trees?

JEAN STRONG.

Business Management

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time when business management and trade practices are under critical examination and much is being said of reform, it is well to consider what constitutes sound business management, what are the qualities which lead to success.

Business management expresses certain qualities of thinking. Every business or trade policy, whether of local or far-reaching effect, is first formulated in thought before it can be given expression in the conduct of business affairs. It is essentially mental in origin and nature. The merchant, executive, or board of directors has in thought some method to pursue or object to attain. The policy or practice evolved is directly the product of the kind of thinking which has formulated it; hence the importance of carefully choosing the right mental qualities, thus making use of the power for good which they express, instead of the unsatisfactory and unreliable qualities of narrow and selfish thinking.

Honesty is plainly an essential quality in the councils of sound business management. If honesty is expressed, the business will be founded on a rock that can never be shaken under investigation. Honesty has nothing to hide and nothing to hide from. This quality of thought helps one to know what is the right thing to do, and when to do it. It does not change with the shifting winds of argument. It is respected by all right-thinking people, and it carries within itself the law of its own success. By contrast, dishonesty, even in a degree, is foolish and futile. "Provide things honest in the sight of all men," counseled Paul, who was well qualified to write on sound rules for business.

Justice is another divinely derived quality which insures fair dealing with all, under all circumstances. It never misleads, and does not permit false impressions to go abroad. It takes into account the interest of all concerned and establishes for those who exercise it a permanent reputation for trustworthiness. Justice does not risk the future for an unfair temporary advantage, and avoids questionable alliances. It leads men to mind their own business, and mind it well, and to enjoy the fruits of their work. By contrast, injustice and greed are poor substitutes to intrust with the management of any business.

Obedience to law is another of the qualities of true wisdom. Much complaint is heard today of restrictive and regulatory legislation. Strict obedience to law, both moral and legislative, would unquestionably result in less need for legislation. In any event, obedience to law will make for a sound business management, while intentional disobedience is never a sign of wise management.

If in the thinking of those concerned faith in the right, thoroughness, peace, courtesy, constructive vision, courage, and joy are combined with honesty, justice, and obedience to law, business management is certain to be in good hands. These qualities of thought carry the positive force of true wisdom. "Against such there is no law."

Christ Jesus, while still young, was about his Father's business. The Master knew well that, whatever form or organization it might have in human activity, true business is always the expression of God, infinite Mind. He taught the groundwork of sound business. He stressed love for God and man as the first requirement. He gave the rule that needs no further law or supplement: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." He gave also the unfailing business forecast, based on that rule: "With the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

Christian Science is again teaching and demonstrating the divine rules of life which the Master laid down for the permanent good of mankind. Many thousands of men and women today are finding their lives enriched and blessed by the earnest study and application of this Science of Christ, or Truth. They are finding it applicable to every manner of problem.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 128): "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." Wherever it touches business, Christian Science broadens men's vision and reveals ways and means of attaining good by doing good—of attaining right results by doing right; and thus achieves the only real success which can ever withstand the buffetings of economic cycles. It teaches a strict observance of true law, for it is only in accordance with the spiritual laws of God that anything truly worthy and enduring can be established and sustained.

Mrs. Eddy sounds the call to a new, yet old, dispensation among men when she says (*ibid.*, p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston. Sunday Service at 10:45 A. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
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Testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

Geschäftsführung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU EINER Zeit, wo Geschäftsführung und Handelsgewohnheiten einer scharfen Prüfung unterzogen werden und viel von Verbesserung die Rede ist, ist es gut zu erwägen, worin eine gesunde Geschäftsführung besteht, welche Eigenschaften zu Erfolg führen.

Geschäftsführung drückt gewisse Eigenschaften des Denkens aus. Jede Geschäfts- oder Handelspolitik, sei sie von örtlicher oder weitreichender Wirkung, wird zuerst im Denken gebildet, ehe sie in der Führung von Geschäftsangelegenheiten zum Ausdruck kommen kann. Sie ist im Ursprung und Wesen vorwiegend mental. Dem Kaufmann, dem Geschäftsführer oder dem Aufsichtsrat schwebt ein einzuhaltendes Verfahren oder ein zu erreichendes Ziel vor. Das ausgearbeitete Verfahren oder Vorgehen ist unmittelbar das Erzeugnis der Denkweise, die sie formuliert hat; daher die Wichtigkeit sorgfältigen Wählens der rechten mentalen Eigenschaften, um so von der in ihnen ausgedrückten Macht zum Guten anstatt von den unbefriedigenden und unzuverlässigen Eigenschaften engherzigen und eigennützigen Denkens Gebrauch zu machen.

Ehrlichkeit ist zweifellos eine wesentliche Eigenschaft in den Beratungen einer gesunden Geschäftsverwaltung. Kommt Ehrlichkeit zum Ausdruck, so ist das Geschäft auf einen Felsen gegründet, der jeder Untersuchung standhält. Ehrlichkeit hat nichts zu verbergen und sich vor nichts zu verbergen. Diese Gedankeneigenschaft hilft einem zu wissen, was zu tun ist, und wann es zu tun ist. Sie richtet sich nicht nach dem wechselnden Wind von Einwänden. Jeder rechtdenkende Mensch achtet sie, und sie trägt das Gesetz ihres eigenen Erfolges in sich. Unehrlichkeit dagegen, selbst nur in geringem Grade, ist töricht und zwecklos. „Fleißiget euch der Ehrbarkeit gegen jedermann", riet Paulus, der voll berechtigt war, über gesunde Geschäftsregeln zu schreiben.

Gerechtigkeit ist eine weitere, von Gott stammende Eigenschaft, die gerechtes Handeln an allen Menschen unter allen Umständen verbürgt. Sie ist nie irreführend und läßt keine falschen Eindrücke aufkommen. Sie ist auf das Wohl aller Beteiligten bedacht und bringt diejenigen, die sie betätigen, in den dauernden Ruf der Vertrauenswürdigkeit. Gerechtigkeit setzt die Zukunft um eines unredlichen, vorübergehenden Vorteils willen nicht aufs Spiel und vermeidet fragwürdige Verbindungen. Sie führt die Menschen, daß sie sich um ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten kümmern, und zwar gründlich, und daß sie die Früchte ihrer Arbeit genießen. Anderseits sind Ungerechtigkeit und Habgier ein zu armseliger Ersatz, um ihnen die Leitung eines Geschäfts anzuvertrauen.

Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz ist eine weitere Eigenschaft wahrer Weisheit. Man hört heute viel über einschränkende und regelnde Gesetzgebung klagen. Strenge Befolgung des Sittengesetzes und der Gesetzesvorschriften würde fraglos zur Folge haben, daß weniger Gesetzgebung nötig wäre. Auf alle Fälle führt Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz zu einer gesunden Geschäftsverwaltung, während absichtlicher Ungehorsam nie ein Zeichen weiser Geschäftsführung ist.

Wenn im Denken aller Beteiligten Glaube an das Rechte, Gründlichkeit, Friede, Höflichkeit, fördernder Blick, Mut und Freude mit Ehrlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz verbunden sind, ruht die Geschäftsführung sicher in guten Händen. Diese Gedankeneigenschaften bergen die zuverlässige Kraft wahrer Weisheit in sich. „Wider solche ist das Gesetz nicht"

Christus Jesus war schon als Kind in dem, das seines Vaters war. Der Meister wußte gut, daß wahres Geschäft ungeachtet seiner Form oder Eingliederung ins menschliche Wirken immer der Ausdruck Gottes, des unendlichen Gemüts, ist. Er lehrte die Grundlage gesunden Geschäfts. Er legte Nachdruck auf Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen als erstes Erfordernis. Er stellte die Regel auf, die keines weiteren Gesetzes oder Nachtrags bedarf: „Alles nun, was ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, das tut ihr ihnen auch". Er gab uns auch die unfehlbare Geschäftsrichtschnur, die auf der Regel beruht: „Eben mit dem Maß, mit dem ihr messet, wird man euch wieder messen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt und beweist wiederum die vom Meister zum daurnden Wohl der Menschheit niedergelegten göttlichen Lebensregeln. Viele Tausende Männer und Frauen finden heute, daß das ernste Ergründen und Anwenden dieser Wissenschaft des Christus, der Wahrheit, ihr Leben bereichert und segnet. Sie finden, daß diese Wissenschaft auf jedes erdenkliche Problem anwendbar ist.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 128): „Die Bezeichnung Wissenschaft, richtig verstanden, bezieht sich nur auf die Gesetze Gottes und auf Seine Regierung des Weltalls, einschließlich des Menschen. So kommt es, daß Geschäftsleute und hochgebildete Gelehrte an sich erfahren haben, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Ausdauer und ihre mentalen Kräfte erhöht, ihre Menschenkenntnis erweitert, ihnen Scharfsinn und Auffassungsvermögen verleiht und sie in den Stand setzt, über ihre gewöhnliche Leistungsfähigkeit hinauszugehen". Wo immer die Christliche Wissenschaft mit dem Geschäftsleben in Berührung kommt, erweitert sie den Blick der Menschen und enthüllt Mittel und Wege, durch Gutestun Gutes zu erlangen—durch rechtes Handeln rechte Ergebnisse zu erzielen. Dadurch erringt sie den einzig wirklichen Erfolg, der den Schlägen immer wiederkehrender wirtschaftlicher Notlagen stets standhalten kann. Sie lehrt strenge Beachtung des wahren Gesetzes; denn nur in Übereinstimmung mit den geistigen Gesetzen Gottes kann etwas wahrhaft Verdienstvolles und Bleibendes entstehen und bestehen.

Mrs. Eddy läßt den Ruf zu einer neuen und doch alten Vorsehung unter den Menschen erschallen, wenn sie sagt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, Vorwort, S. vii): „Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen. Unabhängig von Glaubenslehren und altehrwürdigen Systemen pocht die Wahrheit an die Pforte der Menschheit"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Another Exceedingly Dull Day in the New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Trading Slides Into Low Gear Once More

Price Changes Unimportant and Total Sales Only 175,000 Shares

By Forrest Price

Trading today on the New York Stock Exchanged looked like small town business.

Sales for the first hour of the two-hour session amounted only to 90,000 shares. Total for the day, 175,000 shares.

If business does not soon improve the five $10,000-a-year salaried men appointed to control the stock exchanges will have little to employ their time.

There was no definite price trend. Some stocks were up and some down. But the changes for most part were fractional.

There were a few exceptions to this rule. Delaware & Hudson was comparatively active and got up 4 points at one time. Lehigh Valley Coal preferred was moderately active and higher. General Baking also was up slightly.

Pillsbury Flour and Cuban American Sugar preferred made new highs for the year.

Among the losers were United States Smelting, American Smelting and Bethlehem Steel.

It was another extremely dull day in the bond market. As a general thing, United States Governments and high-grade corporate loans were firm. Some even rose fractionally to new highs. In the secondary corporate group the trend was slightly mixed with both losses and gains in evidence. But changes were unimportant. The foreign group was steady.

Trading in the grain market was more or less professional in character. Small fractional price changes prevailed in wheat, corn and oats. Cotton was easy. Bar silver moved up fractionally to its 1934 high mark.

Earnings reports are being scanned with greater care than ever. There is no doubt that the volume of general business is steadily increasing, and possibly in most cases profits are also larger. But the cost of doing business under the various new governmental regulations has mounted to such an extent that new methods o fecon-omy must be adopted to insure prosperous operations.

That many corporations have mastered the situation is evident from the showings they have made thus far in the year. Proof of this is seen in the resumption of dividends and increased dividend payments that have been made. But it is only a beginning. A vast number of companies are yet to be heard from. With the general improvement in fundamentals the future holds forth much promise.

Bond Market Dull

The bond market moved through one of thes dullest Saturday sessions in some time, but the paucity of trading involved no sacrifice in values. Prices were firm through the list and some of the Treasury loans and prime corporate ratings reached new peaks. The secondary line of loans was rather spotty.

Santa Fe 4s and Texas Corp. 5s were among the investment issues which returned to 1934 tops. Other issues recording small gains included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Goodyear 5s, International Cement convertible 5s, Western Union 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Erie 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

Small offerings brought fractional declines to Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Great Northern 4½s, National Dairy Products 5¼s and Union Pacific 4s.

U. S. Governments edged up a little on a small turnover. Treasury 3s and 4¼s-3¼s rose fractionally.

The foreign list was steady, with dealings on a small scale. Denmark Government loans were moderately active. German Government issues held to a small range. Australia 5s, Belgium 7s and Canada 4s were slightly improved. Japan 6½s yielded a point.

Pound-Dollar Stabilization Conference Now Rumored

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—A dispatch from Basel, Switz., to the London Daily Mail said it was authoritatively stated that Governor George L. Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in meeting Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, on Saturday would make an effort to find a basis for definite stabilization of the dollar and the pound.

The conference was fixed for the meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

Wells Fargo Bank Total Resources Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—The statement of condition of Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, San Francisco, as of June 30, shows total resources of $203,648,111. Total deposits of $178,880,878 established an all-time high record for the bank. The previous high point of deposits was June 30, 1933, when they totaled $167,206,647. On June 29, 1929, the deposit figure was $122,766,514.

Moderate increases are shown in the bank's undivided profits, now $3,364,202, compared with $3,305,164 a year ago and $2,656,956 on June 29, 1929.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 7	Last July 6
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	27½	27½	27½	..
106¼	91¾	3½	Air Reduction	300	99¾	99½	99½	99¾
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	600	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	200	135	135	135	135
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	51	51	51	51¼
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	67	67	67	68
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅝
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
11	6½	..	Am International	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	200	23½	23½	23½	23¾
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
24⅝	21	1½	Am News	30	25	24⅝	25	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
29⅝	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	800	14⅝	13⅞	14	14
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	19	19	19	19¼
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	900	42½	41¾	41¾	42⅜
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17
75	50⅛	2	Am Steel F pf	100	72	72	72	72¾
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	100	42½	42½	43½	43
66½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	66	65½	66	65½
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	115	115	115	115
28⅜	13¼	..	Am Type F pf	10	14	14	14	14¼
27⅞	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	160	20	20	20	20
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
17⅜	13	..	Anaconda Cop	500	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅞
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
93¾	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	600	92¾	92	92	92¾
6	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	900	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2500	71¼	70¾	71¼	70½
6⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	1400	61¼	60¾	61	60¾
35¼	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	900	24	23½	24	24
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
46⅛	38½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	200	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7½
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	66¾
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix-Aviation	600	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17½	17⅜	17½	17¾
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	34
40	28	3b	Bigelow Sanford	50	27	27	27	27
68¾	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	57¼	57	57	57
27½	19⅝	1.60	Borden	900	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1000	17⅜	-71/4	17¼	17¼
40¾	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	39¼	38⅞	39	38¾
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
14⅛	7	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
7¾	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
6½	2⅜	..	Bullova Watch	200	5	5	5	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32¾
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9	9	9	8¾
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	14	14	14	14
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	100	52	52	52	50⅜
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	27⅜	27	27⅜	27
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	300	26½	26½	26½	26
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	60	13⅜	13½	13½	14
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
43½	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4800	41⅜	41⅜	41½	42
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	47½	47	47	47
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	..
9⅝	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5½	5⅛	5½	..
60¾	31½	1f	Chrysler	7200	40⅞	40⅜	40½	40⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20	20	20	20
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	85	85	84½	84½
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	34	34	34	..
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	106	106	106	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
28½	15⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	400	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
8¾	4⅛	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1st pf	200	27⅞	27½	27¾	27⅝
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	3100	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅛
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
34⅜	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	200	30	29	30	..
77⅛	58	3	Columbian Carb	200	73¼	72¾	72¾	74
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	29¼	29	29¼	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	56½
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7800	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	1500	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
14⅛	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2¼	2	..	Consol Textile	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	100	10	10	10	10
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
83⅛	69½	3	Cont Can	300	79¾	79	79	79¼
2⅜	..	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	7500	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	200	67⅜	67⅞	67⅞	67½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
62⅜	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	62⅜	62	62	62
84½	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
			—D—					
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	1800	55¼	54½	54½	
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	800	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	23¼
28½	21⅜	1	Diamond Match	300	24	24	24	24
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	300	44¼	43¾	43¾	44¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
1⅝	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1	1	1	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pon de Nem	2500	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	90¼
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124	124	124	..
			—E—					
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	400	21⅜	21	21	21½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	95½	95½	95½	95½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
21	8¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14½
127	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	127	127	127	..
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Big	200	6¾	6½	6¾	..
14⅜	7⅞	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9¾
27⅛	9	..	Evans Products	300	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buget	..	20	5	5	5½
			—F—					
12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	8	7¾	8	..
17⅜	3¼	.. h	Follansbee B	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	65	65	65	65⅞
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
19⅜	8¼	..	Fuller 2pf	10	9	9	9	8½
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	500	32¾	32½	32¾	32⅜
27½	19⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21½	21¼	21¼	..
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	85	85	85	..
11½	7¾	..	Gen Am Trans	200	8	8	8	8
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Baking	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝
14⅜	9⅜	1	Gen Baking pf	4200	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	110	104	104	104	104
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	2700	20	19⅝	19⅞	20
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	30¾	30½	30½	30¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	59	59	59	58
42	29⅛	1	Gen Motors	2500	32⅛	31⅝	32	32
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5⅓ pf	200	102	102	102	102
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	33¼	32½	33¼	32¾
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2500	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
28¾	15⅝	1	Glidden	200	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	101½	101½	101½	101½
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
18	12⅛	..	Goodrich	500	12⅜	12½	12¾	13
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	500	26½	26½	26¼	27¼
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	500	26½	26½	26½	27¼
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	7⅞
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
40⅝	30	..	Grant (WT)	300	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	31
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
35	25	2.40	Great Kest Sug	800	34¾	34⅜	34½	34½
			—H—					
-9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	80	94½	94½	94½	..
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	300	88½	88	88½	88½
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	200	8	8	8	8
13	5¾	.25	Hollander	600	11¼	11	11¼	11
25¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
6¾	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	500	4	4	4	..
29¾	17⅝	..	Houston Oil	100	20	20	20	20¼
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	100	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	54⅜
24½	8¾	2f	Hudson Motor	800	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
7¼	3⅛	..	Hupp Motors	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
4¾	2⅜	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30½	22½	1.60	Indus Rayon	400	25⅜	25	25¼	25⅝
70⅞	60	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	58½	57¼	57¼	..
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	2	⅛ 2	⅛ 2⅛	..
37¾	21⅝	..	Int Cement	100	26	26	26	25¾
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	900	33	32¼	32¼	32¾
6	3⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
29½	21	.20b	Int Nickel	3000	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
6½	3¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	3¾	3⅜	3¼	..
3½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1¾	1	¾ 1	..
2¾	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	17	17	17	17
17¾	11⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
			—J—					
66⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1300	54	53¼	53¼	53¾
			—K—					
111¼	97⅞	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	111	111	111	111
4½	2	..	Kelly-Springfield	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	10	..	Kelly-Sp 8% pf	100	10	10	10	10
21¼	11⅞	.80	Kelvinator Corp	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
23¼	17⅜	.15b	Kennesott Cop	2500	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21½
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Kresge	600	19¼	19	19	19⅛
33⅜	23¼	1f	Kroger Groc & B	200	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
			—L—					
8	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
14¼	8	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	1000	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12½
78	64⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70⅞
24	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	200	23¼	23	22¼	22½
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
23½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
35½	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	1700	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28⅜
44¼	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	41½	41½	41½	..
62⅛	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	200	51½	51	51½	..
19½	12½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	..
			—M—					
41¾	23⅜	1	Mack Trucks	600	26½	26⅜	26½	26½
62¼	38½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
9¼	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
19⅜	13	h	Man Elv mg	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
8⅜	4½	..	Maranchs Corp	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	200	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
32	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
40⅜	28	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	33
28½	10	..	Maytag pf ww	400	28	27⅜	28	27⅜
5⅜	1	.. h	McLellan Stores	1100	4¼	4	4	4⅛
63½	9½	.. h	McLellan Sto pf	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	53
19¼	14	.30b	Socony Vacuum	300	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
22⅛	15¼	1½	So Calif Edison	700	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
33¾	18½	..	Southern Pacific	600	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
39⅝	29½	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅞
26½	21⅞	..	Southern Ry	400	24	23¼	23¼	24¼
11¼	27⅝	..	Southern Ry pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
11⅜	5⅞	..	Sperry Corp	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
25¼	10¾	1	Stand Brands	600	21	20⅞	21	21
126	121¼	7	Stand Brands pf	100	124½	124½	124½	124½
1⅜	⅞	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
42⅞	30⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	400	35	34⅞	34⅞	34¾
110¼	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..
50⅛	41⅞	1	Stand Oil NJ	600	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜
10⅜	6¼	..	Stewart Warner	600	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
9¼	4	h	Studebaker	300	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
63⅞	51½	1f	Sun Oil	100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3	1¾	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3⅝	2¼	..	Symington A	100	2	2	2	..
			—T—					
29⅜	21½	1	Texas Corp	600	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
43¼	30½	2	Texas Gulf-Sul	500	33⅝	33	33	34
6½	3⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
12	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	3400	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
9¼	5	..	Thermoid	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
8¼	5⅝	..	Third Ave Ry	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
20¼	13	..	Thompson Prod	100	14	14	14	13¼
5½	2⅞	..	Thompson Star	100	3	3	3	..
14⅜	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	700	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
85½	14½	4½g	Tide W Asso pf	200	83	83	83	81¾
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Det Axle	600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
8½	5⅞	.25b	Transamerica	600	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
6¾	4	..	Tri Continental	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
			—U—					
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	300	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝
133⅞	110⅛	6	Union Pacific	700	120	119¾	120	120
87	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	400	87	86⅞	87	87
21¼	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	100	18¾	18⅝	18⅜	..
37⅜	17¼	..	United Air & Tr	700	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅝
46½	35	1.72	United Carbon	400	44½	44⅜	44½	44¼
19¼	11	..	United Corp	700	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
37⅞	24⅜	3	United Corp pf	300	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅛
6	3½	..	United El Coal	1100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
77	59	2f	United Fruit	100	70	70	70	70¼
20¼	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	200	16¼	16½	16½	16½
78	63¼	6	US & For S pf	100	76	75	75	..
11⅞	7¼	..	US Leather	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
19¾	11⅜	..	US Leather A	100	13	13	13	..
61¼	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	44	44	44	44
135½	96⅜	2d	US Sm

Commerce and Finance

B.I.S. Head Sees Open Door to Stabilization of Currencies

Business and Industry

Stabilization Of World Currencies Bruited at Basel

British and American Experts Meet—'Joint Accord' Is Sought

BASEL, Switz., July 7 (AP)—America qualified for a return to the gold standard by its January gold reserve act, Leon Fraser, president of the Bank for International Settlements, asserts in his annual report.

Outstanding features of the report were discussed by Fraser with George L. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, who arrived this morning for important financial conferences.

The report will be taken up Monday by the bank's directors.

America's gold act, Mr. Fraser said, "reopens the door to international discussions as to the time for definitive stabilization on a permanent parity" of currencies.

Wants Joint Accord

Premier Fraser assured Mr. Harrison the Bank for International Settlements persists in the view that "mankind will suffer fewer hardships if problems forced upon it by the world crisis be dealt with by common counsel and joint accord."

This apparently struck a broad keynote for Mr. Harrison's visit.

As if forecasting a German default of interest on the Dawes and Young loans, Mr. Fraser pointed out that there had been in the last 12 months a series of backward movements in international financial and monetary relations. He mentioned:

More moratoria, more transfer impediments, more gold hoarding, more conversion of foreign balances and their repatriation into home currency or into gold, almost complete cessation of new long term lending abroad and further limitation or reduction in the volume of short term credits.

Mr. Fraser admitted there had been marked progress in national fields and said the hardest route back to healthy financial internationalism may be found to pass through an area of nationalism in which each country liquidates the past by its own efforts.

Meet Harrison

Leon Fraser, American president of the bank, and other high officials met Mr. Harrison, who was accompanied by Allen F. Sproul, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank.

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, arrived an hour earlier and was expected to confer with Mr. Harrison this afternoon. Sir Otto Niemeyer, controller of finance, and H. R. Siepman of the Bank of England, came with him.

European financial circles attached deep significance to the conferences.

Such vital questions as stabilization of the dollar and the pound and a possible return by England and the United States to the gold standard were expected to be discussed.

There was speculation as to whether Mr. Harrison's visit would result in the New York Federal Reserve joining the board of directors of the B. I. S., provided Washington's approval was secured.

Officials of the International Bank insisted, however, that especial significance should not be attached to the talks. They expressed belief no agreements on major matters would be reached.

Brazil's New Pension Law Causes Strikes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 7 (AP)—Strikes of bank employees and ship line workers crippled commerce in Brazil's most important cities yesterday.

Bank employees in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo walked out at the opening of business in protest against the new pension law.

Demonstrators gathered in front of the Bank of Brazil.

Foreign banks continued to do business, with policemen on duty at all doors.

Strikers said sympathizers in other sections had joined the strike.

The ship employees' strike affected government-owned lines and followed a previous brief walk-out based on dissatisfaction with pension regulations.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 181

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable August 1 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer

Boston, July 5, 1934.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4

At Treasury Post

Malcolm H. Bryan

Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Georgia School of Commerce.

Bryan Gets Leave Of Absence to Go To Treasury Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Malcolm H. Bryan, associate professor of economics at the University of Georgia School of Commerce, has been granted a leave of absence to accept a position in the United States Treasury Department as assistant to Dr. Jacob Viner, economic adviser to the department.

Dr. Viner recently returned from Europe to accept the position from which Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University resigned. Dr. Viner is a member of the University of Chicago faculty.

Chicago Banks Are In Best Condition Since End of 1931

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—With total deposits of $2,083,000,000, an increase of $200,000,000 in the last three months, Chicago banks are in a better cash position than at any time since the end of 1931, according to the latest complete checkup, which is taken in financial circles to indicate a return of confidence as well as an opportunity for new credit expansion.

Contrasted with the increase in deposits is a decrease in outstanding credits, so that the deposits appear to be actually more liquid than they would be if credits had kept pace with deposits.

An interesting sidelight on the local banking situation is the fact that whereas the December, 1931, deposits of $2,140,000,000 were distributed among 138 banks the present deposits, as of June 30, are distributed among only 50 banks as a result of the great number of closings and reorganizations which have taken place in the past critical years.

The largest individual gain in deposits was made by the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, which reported an increase of $83,000,000 since March 5.

U. S. Bonds Soar To Best Levels Since Issuance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Twelve United States Government securities yesterday soared to new high levels for the year. In this group nine of the issues touched their highest levels since their issuance, including the Liberty 3½s, issued in May, 1917, which reached 104.9-32. The net gains for the day in government bonds ranged from 1-32 to 10-32 point.

At the same time several high-grade railroad and utility issues mounted into new high territority for this year. Opinion was expressed that the high prices should spur new corporation financing, now that important railroad and utility bonds have been marketed under the Securities Act and the investment banking code.

The leading foreign loans tended toward slightly higher prices, except for the German issues which lost up to nearly 7 points. The Dawes Plan 7s lost 1¾ points and the Young Plan 5s lost 1 point.

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A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK operated for the benefit of depositors, under strict Mass. banking laws.

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

INTEREST BEGINS July 16

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

22 Boylston Street, Boston

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.

Distinctive Commercial Furniture

32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Retail Sales Are Well Above Last Year, Says Review

Wholesale Volume Is Off, However—Industrial Activity Slumps

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—With the rate of industrial activity at the lowest average in more than a year, the only encouraging factor reported in Dun & Bradstreet's trade review for the past week is a rise in retail sales.

"The record-breaking heat wave and the preparations for the Fourth of July holiday," says the review, "gave retailers one of the best weeks they have had in nearly a month, resulting in gains ranging from 5 to 25 per cent over the totals of the corresponding week last year, with the largest increases reported by stores in the South and Middle West."

Wholesale Buying Drops

The factors that increased retail sales were curbed activity in the wholesale markets and orders reported to be down considerably from those recorded for the closing week of June. The review notes, however, that the early orders received for shoes give promise of the best fall season in three or four years in that industry.

The drastic curtailment in steel-mill operations for the week, together with a loss in bank clearings and the price index, brought the Dun and Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer down to 62 from 68 a week earlier. This precipitous decline carried the barometer below the figure for the corresponding period of last year for the first time since the week of May 3, 1933. A year ago the barometer registered 69.1.

"The combination of the holiday shutdowns and planned curtailment of output brought the rate of industrial activity to the lowest average it has reached in more than a year," the review says. "Headed by the sharpest weekly reduction ever recorded in steel operations, and followed by the prolongation of the Fourth of July closing to the end of the week by many of the automobile manufacturers, all of the contributing trades reduced schedules.

Let-Down in Acitvity

"Virtually all of the large cotton-weaving mills are closed for one or two weeks for the annual vacation and inventory period, output of woolen goods has been further reduced, while production in the rayon industry is not more than 80 per cent of capacity. Plate and window glass plants now are operating at a lower rate, while miscellaneous lines of glassware are moving more slowly, with camparatively little fall buying in evidence.

"Employment dropped abruptly for the week, and the unemployment situation is expected to be aggravated during the balance of the month, because of the enforced holidays planned by many industries.

"Manufacturers of automobile tires have adopted the four-day week, as compared with six-day operations followed thus far this year, due to the heavy inventories and the decrease in the demand during the past month."

Debt Moratorium Is Proposed in France To Save Merchants

PARIS, July7 (AP)—A moratorium on the overburdening debts of tens of thousands of small merchants was proposed by the Government to avert widespread bankruptcies.

Reduction of the debts would be provided in addition to suspension of interest payments.

A Treasury official said French storekeepers owe $465,000,000 on business bought during boom times, the value of which has greatly shrunken so that they are unable to meet their payments.

The Government urged a law empowering a commercial tribunal to extend maturities and lower interest rates, and to reduce the principal where the contract price exceeds by one-fourth the present appraised value of a business.

Engineers Public Service Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31, last, consolidated gross earnings of $42,323,699 and consolidated net operating revenue of $17,850,901, compared with $42,561,961 and $19,498,474, respectively, for the previous 12 months' period.

Balance of consolidated earnings for preferred stock of Engineers Public Service Company was $858,621 for the current period, compared with $3,162,885 for the previous 12 months. These balances compare with preferred dividend requirements of $2,323,550.

Income of the parent company, primarily from interest and dividends of subsidiaries, was $1,233,049 for the 12 months ended May 31, last, compared with $3,034,178 for the previous 12 months. Balance of these earnings for preferred dividends was $1,041,981, compared with $2,781,901 for the previous 12 months.

Remington Rand Closing Sales Offices in Germany

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Due to foreign exchange difficulties, Remington Rand, Inc., is closing its typewriter sales offices in Germany, it is announced.

The company, it is understood will conduct sales of its products in Germany through the sales organization of Weilwerke A. G., in which Remington has a substantial financial interest.

Japanese Competition Grows In World's Chemical Markets

Industry Well Organized, Well Managed and Well Equipped, Says Chemical Journal—Has Advantage in Far East—1933 Exports Up 66 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—The Japanese chemical industry promises to become a formidable competitor in the world's markets, according to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, publication of the American Chemical Society of which Dr. Harrison E. Howe is editor. New capital is being continually invested, and a program of expansion with which the United States "will presently have to reckon in domestic as well as in export markets" is under way, it is declared.

"The Japanese chemcal industry is well organized, well managed, and well equipped," according to the journal. "At present there is a strong domestic demand and the depreciated yen has been a favorable factor in Japanese export trade. There has been a marked increase in the output of rayon, paper, glassware, iron and steel products, and synthetic fertilizers. The paint manufacturers profited from the continuation of Japan's building boom and the constructive activities of the Government.

"There has been an export boom in cotton textiles and all of these industries, drawing as they do upon the chemical industry for necessary materials, made 1933, and so far 1934, a prosperous time for the Japanese chemical industry. Chemical imports increased by 18 per cent in value, while exports gained 66 per cent.

Japanese Output Expanding

"Japan has apparently become inspired by the desire for economic self-sufficiency in certain chemicals and does not intend to be dependent upon foreign sources, should she have the misfortune of being visited by a national emergency. This has led to extending old plants and to organizing new companies.

"Fortunately, there is already an existing market at home for most of the items to be manufactured and it should be some time before these expanding plants with low cost labor become a further disturbing factor in international markets.

"It will be foreseen, of course, that sooner or later there will be a determined effort on the part of the Japanese chemical manufacturers to sell their products in world markets. They would have a natural advantage in the Far East, where many of our organic chemicals, including dyestuffs, now find a demand, and the nearness to some of these markets would give her an advantage in transportation costs.

"The output in 1933 showed a large actual gain over the preceding year. Among the exports we find listed citric, nitric, sulphuric, and arsenious acids, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, potassium chlorate, glue, potassium iodide, iodine, explosives, matches, sulphur, and sodium sulphide, with a number of miscellaneous other industrial chemicals.

"In the items indicated above there was exported in 1932 a total of 53,060 metric tons, which became 71,765 metric tons last year. In January, 1934, there was approximately 10 per cent increase in the output of eight leading chemicals produced in Japan, as compared with January, 1933.

Keen Competition

"This new competition must be reckoned with. The Japanese in creating their chemical industry have taken advantage of modern improvements in plant design, equipment and processes. There is little that is obsolete and much that devise ways to decrease sales regarding progress elsewhere and they devise ways too decrease sales resistance; for example, by providing packages, weights and qualities at a price to please the consumer.

"While the Japanese workman is poorly paid according to our standards, from his point of view our workmen may be regarded as extravagant in their scale of living. After all, if a man is well nourished, healthy, and satisfied with a rice and fish diet, that may be presumed to be his own affair.

"Just how long tariffs, quotas, and embargoes may be depended upon to equalize labor costs and protect a market is difficult to predict. Whether such complex adjustments should be left wholly to governments, and to what extent industry itself may take a hand in them in future is another nice question. The political adage 'If you can't beat 'em, join 'em,' may apply here.

"But the safer course lies in the direction of improving our own plants and practices. It is unwise to stop short of perfection in operation, and of the utmost efficiency in production and distribution, while the search must ever go on for new methods with their advantages and for new products."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

London

"Off with the old love, on with the new"—but never off with the Old Adam, or on with the New Jerusalem. Side by side in the columns of our newspapers appear accounts of a fresh trade treaty with France, ending a period of retaliatory duties and quotas, and of a prospective trade war with Germany, following the threatened application of a clearing system to Anglo-German trade.

The German Clearing Threat

Opinion is sharply divided about the proposed German clearing. There are plenty of people who point to our unfavorable balance of trade with Germany, who affirm that she could pay her debts if only she would, and who believe that the Reichsbank has deliberately called what it regards as our bluff. But most financial circles, led by the Bank of England, counter these arguments thus. It is true that in 1933 we imported from Germany over £5,000,000 more than we exported to that country, even after including £10,000,000 of reëxports. This would be sufficient to cover the interest due to United Kingdom creditors both on long-term investments and on standstill credits in Germany. All that is required for the service of the London "tranches" of the Dawes and Young loans is about £1,275,000. But our adverse balance of trade with Germany shows signs of disappearing, and even of turning into an export surplus. In the first quarter of 1932 the adverse balance amounted to £1,500,000, in the first quarter of 1933 to £600,000, and in the first quarter of this year to only £200,000. A unilateral clearing system would mean an additional hindrance to imports from Germany; hence we might be left with no surplus at all out of which to remunerate the creditors, even the holders of the two Reich loans.

Can Germany Pay?

Next, these critics acknowledge that Germany's internal economic policy—notably the large governmental expenditure, uncovered by taxation, for the provision of employment—is such as to raise her price level. This result must be a growing handicap to her exports while her gold standard competitors still follow the path of deflation, and thus she naturally obtains a diminishing export surplus for the payment of debt. But, ask the critics, what argument is this from a country that has adopted a rise of world prices as its first criterion of recovery, and that must therefore deplore the deflationary trend of continental policies? Who are we to urge Germany to stimulate her exports, we who by dint of tariffs and exchange depreciation have cut down our purchases of German goods from £64,000,000 in 1931 to less than £30,000,000 in 1933? Finally, argue the opponents of the clearings, if Germany has called a bluff, no one is to blame but the bluffer, who has threatened to do something that will recoil against his own welfare. Germany has merely been given an opportunity to provide the money for the British creditors by discriminating against British goods. She has openly hinted that she may retaliate by restricting imports from the British Dominions, with whom she has a very large unfavorable balance of trade. Australia, Canada and the others will naturally inquire what affair of theirs it is, that the British bondholder should be saved from the consequences of his own risk-taking. What indeed?

Sauce for the Goose

It was an ironical fact that the Government's decision to ask for powers to establish a clearing against Germany was published on the very day of our default on our war debt to the United States. Of course the two questions are not directly connected—the American Government would be the first to deny such a suggestion—nor are they precisely comparable. But the fact remains that we apply different tests of what is right and reasonable when we are debtors from those we apply when we are creditors. Nowhere is this clearer than in our attitude toward payments in kind.

From the very start of reparations the British authorities were opposed to their being paid in kind. It would dislocate world markets, ruin British industries, and never be applicable to more than a small fraction of reparations. British efforts were largely responsible for the progressive abolition of reparations in kind, as provided in the Hague settlement. Now, however, when Mr. Roosevelt rashly breathes the phrase in connection with war debts, the bulk of the press and the public applaud the idea, rejecting it only on the supposition that the President does not really mean it. Probably he does not, but neither do we.

Shelving Responsibility

Picture what it means. Every year, up to £40,000,000 or so of British goods and services—additional to our present exports to the United States—would be paid for in sterling by the British Government, and handed to the United States Government, which would collect the proceeds from the importers. How would the Administration meet its industrial and commercial critics? How would the British Government find the money? The only service that is rendered by dragging the red herring of payments in kind across the war-debts trail is that it brings us back to realities.

The debtor government's responsibility is to raise the money by taxation, by internal loans, or by recovering its own debts. The creditor government's responsibility is to provide due facilities for payment by liberalizing the entry of imports. As the controversy now stands, the debtor, by dogmatizing about the creditor's responsibility, tries to shelve his own, while the creditor as yet shows little sign of recognizing that he has a responsibility to anyone but his internal clients. While embitterment and disillusionment spread in the United States, willingness to pay is gradually fading from the public conscience in this country. This result is deplorable, not only in its direct consequences, but because enlightened opinion on both sides of the Atlantic readily perceives that Anglo-American coöperation is the surest guarantee of world peace.

Recovery Impeded By Securities Act, Says Royal Bank

Declares Stimulation of Durable Goods Activity Now Biggest Need

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—The Securities Act of 1933 has been the "greatest individual factor in retarding recovery," in the opinion of the Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter.

Laying the blame for the depression on the drastic decline of durable-goods production, the bank stresses the immediate need of stimulating these industries without any obstruction.

It is estimated that in the United States, for every unemployed worker in those industries producing food, clothing and other immediate consumables, there were 10 to 15 unemployed in the durable-goods and service industries.

Cause of Depression

"The outstanding characteristic of the depression was the almost complete cessation of activity in the production of durable goods," the bank's letter says. "Is not this decline the essential cause of the depression?"

"With the P. W. A. plans and projects as indications of recognition by the United States Government of the necessity for activity in the durable goods industries, it is surprising that the Securities Act of 1933 should have taken a form which completely stopped long-term financing. It is clear that the production of capital goods cannot be financed by the commercial banking system: that is the function of the investor. There is no possibility that the activity in durable goods industries under the various government public works programs can yield place to industrial and private construction and manufacture until a market for long-term securities is available.

"In our opinion the Securities Act of 1933 has been the greatest individual factor in retarding recovery. While it was said to be modeled upon the British Companies Act, it was punitive in intent and in fact created legal liabilities which made the issue of new securities an impossibility.

Must Aid Security Flotations

"It is not yet clear that the modifications of the Act in 1934 have been sufficiently far-reaching to encourage flotations. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case, since further continued improvement in business must be dependent upon the activities in the security markets. If the true relationship between investment and prosperity were more generally understood, radical legislation tending to curtail profits unduly would be less popular.

"A policy designed to maintain a balance between the activity in production of durable goods as compared with consumption goods will produce a steady increase in total wealth. That form of monetary control necessary to maintain this desirable equilibrium has been a repeated subject of discussion in this letter. When credit expansion is kept abreast of the increase in physical volume of production, when tendencies toward speculative excesses are sharply checked by the monetary authorities, when underproduction is mitigated by proper stimulation, there can be a consistent upward trend in the volume of per capita production and consumption. It is the maintenance of this balance which should be the objective of the monetary authorities. Such a policy is but the financial side of maintaining a healthy equilibrium in the production of durable goods and consumers' goods and services."

Nation's Capacity To Produce Ingots

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The capacity of the nation's steel mills to produce steel ingots reached 69,390,625 gross tons in 1933, the largest ever reported for the industry, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Ingot capacity increased 1,191,449 over 1932, the smallest gain in a decade with the exception of two years when there were declines. Since the end of 1929, capacity has grown by 6,323,061 gross tons, despite a drop of 99,780 in 1932.

Annual capacity to produce pig iron and ferro-alloys rose 654,086 gross tons in 1933 to a total of 51,110,061, while capacity for steel castings declined by 29,104 gross tons to 1,963,151.

Wheat Exports in Half Year Off Substantially

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended June 30, totaled 3,917,913 bushels, as compared with 4,088,852 bushels in the previous week and 3,893,712 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 203,910,348 bushels, against 279,694,742 bushels for the same period a year ago.

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Cost of Living Trend Still Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 7

THE upward trend in the cost of living of industrial wage-earners continued in June with a rise of 0.3 per cent, according to the monthly index of the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases from May to June were shown in all the major items of the wage-earner's budget except clothing.

Living costs last month were 10.2 per cent above the low of April, 1933, and 8.2 per cent higher than in June of that year, but 20.6 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar, basing the calculations on 1923 as 100 cents, was 126.9 cents in June, as compared with 127.2 cents in May and 137.4 in June, 1933.

Farm Foreclosures By FCA Rise Less Than 5 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July7—The number of farms owned outright by the Federal Land Banks and subject to redemption by the borrower increased less than 5 per cent in the last year, according to a statement by the City Fusion Party. In made by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. During the calendar year 1931 the numbers increased about 50 per cent and in 1932 another 50 per cent increase was recorded.

The governor also said that the farms held by the banks in May amounted to $82,939,000, which was an increase of a little over 2 per cent or about $1,929,000 over the amount carried in May, 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized.

"The number of farms now owned by the land banks or held by them subject to redemption by the borrower totals 22,078. These farms were acquired over a series of years. The total is about 1000 greater than a year ago. Also, the period of redemption on a rather large number of farms expired during the year.

"While the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner together now hold 20 to 25 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt in the United States, data obtained from officials in about 700 counties in the United States indicate that foreclosure action instituted by the Federal Land Banks during the last seven months has constituted only 1 to 7 per cent of the total farm foreclosures instituted throughout the United States by all institutions and individuals," the statement said.

Trust Company Of North America Has $4,079,521 Deposits

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—The statement of condition of the Trust Company of North America as of June 30 shows total deposits of $4,079,521 compared with $3,683,237 on Dec. 31, 1933.

Total resources amounted to $5,405,583 compared with $5,022,566 on Dec. 31. Cash on hand and in banks on June 30 amounted to $1,217,194 compared with $1,479,035; demand loans secured by marketable collateral were $1,376,425 compared with $848,404; United States Government and New York State securities, $793,567 compared with $715,922; and commercial discounts and loans amounted to $1,197,864 compared with $1,109,099.

Capital, consisting of $500,000 of capital notes and $500,000 of capital stock, was unchanged from Dec. 31, 1933. Surplus and undivided profits were $279,688 compared with $278,738 on Dec. 31, 1933.

Lower Commodity Prices Aid Sales in Many Lines

NEW YORK, July 7—The recent reductions in the prices of commodities and manufactured products will increase sales in many lines, says the United Business Service of Boston in its current report. More price cuts are expected to be announced during the coming weeks. This development comes after a period of price increases which were greater than the rise in purchasing power.

Credit Expansion On U. S. A. Model Urged in Britain

London Chamber Asks for Complete Reform of Monetary System

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Growing conviction that fundamental monetary changes of an expressionist nature such as already adopted in the U. S. A., are essential to business recovery in Europe is expressed in two independent statements just made public here.

One of these statements is in the current annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce, a body representative of British commerce and industry as a whole, having 3189 manufacturers and 2842 merchants amongst its members.

The other has been cabled to London from Geneva, where it was made by Mr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

The London Chamber of Commerce challenges the policy now being pursued by the British Government in "trying to raise prices by the creation of scarcity values." It objects entirely to trade quotas and exchange restrictions. It urges that while tariffs may have given the British manufacturer a larger share of his own home market, it has also worsened trade in continental Europe

"The Chamber," it says, "has for nearly two years consistently urged that nothing short of a complete reform of the monetary system both in its national and international aspect, can avert disaster, and that no other measures which may be taken can prove substitutes for it . . . If does not require very great foresight to see that, in the not distant future, the progressive disintegration of the old system will compel experimentation in new ways, however vehemently fundamental changes may be resisted by the embattled forces of the old order."

Mr. Harold Butler is still more explicit. There was a type, he said, of monetary action entirely different from exchange depreciation. It consisted in taking deliberate steps to increase the volume of effective demand on the whole market by means of controlled public expenditure, financed if necessary by controlled credit expansion. Such action, Mr. Butler also said, made for a type of recovery which benefited other nations instead of handicapping them. It made for larger production and wider distribution of material goods. A number of experiments in that direction were now being witnessed, the most important being in the United States.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Metropolitan Paints Up

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

JOY reigns at the Metropolitan Opera House, nobody need doubt, now that the owners of the property, who are identical with the parterre boxholders, have determined on renovation of the building and modernization of the stage. For years, the members of the business and artistic staffs of the old Metropolitan Opera Company repined at the condition of neglect into which their theater was falling. But unavailingly, since the group of persons holding title to the real estate (the boxholders, that is to say), refused to do anything.

And why should they? The opera was a success; it stood on the acclaim of the eighties, the nineties and the nineteen-hundreds, and should have continued so to stand indefinitely. Little that the machinist, the carpenter, the upholsterer and the decorator could do would benefit anybody. Of course everything behind the curtain was out of date and everything in front was run down and shabby. But subscribers remained faithful. From parquet to gallery rang the applause, week in and week out.

* * *

The persons connected with the management, to repeat, talked and complained, not out loud of course, but wherever there was a gathering of friends who trusted one another to refrain from tattling. Unexpectedly, though, subscriptions began a few seasons ago to shrink. Objection to the state of affairs began to be uttered aloud on the street. It looked as though a change in policy would have to come about, else disintegration would result. In the midst of murmuring, the owners, strangely, from being indifferent, seemed to grow actually contemptuous of their precious possession. Apparently, they did not care what happened to it. They even let the world imagine that they, in spite of their reputed wealth, could no longer maintain performances at the opera house without help from outside. So they had the Metropolitan Opera Company reorganized as the Metropolitan Opera Association, Mr. Paul D. Cravath taking charge of proceedings and serving as chairman of the board of directors; and then they sent out to the town and to the country, too, for a guaranty fund, to carry affairs through for the season of 1933-34.

* * *

The money for the fund was secured, thanks to a campaign directed by Miss Lucrezia Bori, one of the association's singers, and the year was successfully negotiated. Arrangements were made, too, for a repetition of the campaign for 1934-35; but suddenly, a few weeks ago, announcement came forth that the fund was closed. To all appearances, the owners recovered their confidence in the usefulness of the opera house as a theater and in the worth of the Metropolitan to them as an institution. At any rate, without asking for public assistance, they are permitting the building at Broadway and West Thirty-ninth Street to be renovated, and they are allowing the scenic spaces to be supplied with fresh machinery and equipment.

When the facts are disclosed, should they ever be, the difficulty will quite likely prove to have been a social rather than a financial one. The boxholders were a good many individuals—35 or so—to make up their minds on an artistic problem; and they were privileged to take their time about it. But now the course is charted; and as the French say, let the ship sail!

Modern Russian Art

By Dorothy Adlow

I—Vladimir Lebedeff

Miss Dorothy Adlow, Boston art critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *recently went to Russia to make a survey of the latest developments of art under Soviet rule. This is the first of a series of articles which she will contribute to the Art Page on this subject.*

Leningrad

THE pictures seemed particularly communicative, since the artist and I were utterly strange for want of a common language. The spacious studio, arranged with taste and neatness, might well have been situated on the Rue Delambre. Instead of the Congolese carvings and Gothic fragments one might see in the Paris studio, here in Leningrad were objects of native craft, indigenous relics. The Russian modernist has not had to cross borders to be refreshed by provincial and primitive handicraft.

Vladimir Lebedeff is not fixed in one sphere; he orientates between the extremes of illustrative graphic art, definitive portraiture and speculative abstraction. The quality of his craft is benefited by versatility in several mediums: aquarelle, oil, gouache, drawing, lithography. The depth varies, for sometimes the visualization is obvious, sometimes agreeably puzzling.

When Lebedeff is aloft, more concerned with juxtaposing color, promoting rhythm, heightening plastic, he joins the society of modern painters in Paris and New York for whom national boundaries do not exist, and who live apart and operate contemplatively on the stuff of sensibility. Some of Lebedeff's canvases may well hold their place with those of Braque, Picasso and Derain.

* * *

He has dwelt upon one theme in more than a dozen canvases: A mandolin is placed on a table amidst flowers, shells, fruit. The mandolins vary in size, the fruits vary in species, the arrangements differ in trifles. Claude Monet was fond of repetition—note the lily pool set; Dunoyer de Ségonzac let loose his imagination on still-life—a table upon which lie flowers, hat and parasol. Lebedeff strikes larger range in color and atmosphere evocation.

There are all sorts of mandolins, from deep browns to frivolous pinks. There is a suggestion of the music which they may give large and sonorous, or thin and tinkling. The objects are rendered sometimes in solid, palpable form, sometimes their characteristics are suggested merely as to shape and color. The contour of the instruments, the lines of strings, the pegs, are made prominent or not as the composition demands. The artist takes leave to accent heavily or to ignore any detail. The color sometimes swims away from its object, abandoning the borders which defined it; as a result the outline occupies one space, the pigment another. Often a tone is sharpened, as for example the acid yellow of some lemons which make one's mouth water.

In these compositions Lebedeff displays free fancy, and he exercises his own ingenuity, exclusive of stimulation from the active environment in which he lives. There are moments when some Russian trait may be discerned in borders, or decorations of ceramics. The native touches are very welcome and their flowery brilliance helps to lighten considerably the burden of abstract rendering.

* * *

In aquarelle, Lebedeff displays sensibility. He uses the fluid medium for its transparency and tenuous textural charm. Again still-life provides the subjects.

In opaque gouache he has made a series of portraits in which he reveals the types of women who capture the laurels in athletic contests in the Soviet Union. The proud winners are all seen standing squarely in the same position, holding their bouquets. They wear scant sport costumes. Lebedeff has emphasized their strength in his portrayals, which are not without some amusing touches where he indicates the seriousness of the winners and the depth of their pride. This satiric tinge rescues these depictions from associations with "réclame."

In the graphic arts Vladimir Lebedeff has demonstrated the gift more common among Russians, the ability to portray in clear, stylized forms. In this department he seems to continue a manner engendered by the movement of Mir Isskustva which sprouted at the beginning of the century.

Other painting mode prevail, as we expect to show, in the Soviet Union today. Lebedeff seems more the detached artist, subjective and æsthetic. He would, no doubt, prove a surprise to Western visitors.

Camilo Blas Represents Indian Grain Chaffers of Perú at Their Work

The New Peruvian Art

By Ciro Alegria

Lima, Perú

PERUVIAN art has become Peruvian. It has turned away from European and foreign influences to seek its own route, in both technique and motives. This is a new tendency of the past few years. The painters have sought to discover Perú, to find subject matter in their own country and a unique way of expressing their ideas.

Formerly the painting of Perú, which has a great artistic tradition from the days of the Incas, had become Peruvian only in name; in essence it was a repetition of European methods and themes. Paris and Rome dominated.

The insurgency against submission to European forms began in Mexico, where Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco laid the basis for a truly national art. They turned their eyes toward their native æsthetic elements and in doing so they surprised and illuminated the Americas.

* * *

The Mexican movement had its strong repercussion in Perú in the vigorous personality of José Sabogal, who after a trip abroad, returned to his native land with eyes apt for rediscovering it. He did so.

From his beginnings, the current of true Peruvian art has deepened. The painters have felt the necessity to free themselves and to find themselves and their own country. They are obliged, in order to discover themselves, to feel and act as Peruvians. They have sought out Perú.

In this manner came to the front Camilo Blas, Julia Codesido, Jorge Vinatea Reinoso, Pantigoso, Esquerriloff and others—an entire new school. They did not conceive of Perú as merely Lima, with its foreign influences more powerful than native influences. They incorporated also the Indian and the mostizo, the man of mixed blood, into their painting.

Of all the group cultivating pictorial nationalism, the one who stands out in boldest relief is Camilo Blas. He has traveled to all the most typical and beautiful places of Perú, finding abundant material for his canvases.

* * *

Camilo Blas began by interesting himself in the Creole elements of his country. In his pictures the *picanterias*, or typical restaurants, and the shops and scenes of Arequipa and Cuzco are remorselessly seen. Not that he is a painter of the tragic; he passes through each environment ironically.

Subsequently the painter turned to the Indian. He has made a complete panorama of the Andean region. He has deeply penetrated and understood that region and its people. With a stylized technique and a bath of color and light, he has revealed fresh and live bits of Perú.

"Reaping," "Grain Chaffers," "Twilight in Namora" are a few titles from among hundreds of his paintings in his studio in the National School of Fine Arts.

Blas is assistant director of this institution (of which José Sabogal is the head) and this has given him ample opportunity for study. At present he is gathering materials and making studies of the life and people of the tropical regions.

Camilo Blas has won a distinguished place in Peruvian and Indo-American painting. He has keen insight and dexterous hands. He is an exponent of his people and of actuality.

The next major "discovery" of art will very likely be that of the new Peruvian School.

Rachmaninoff Recalls

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Rachmaninoff's Recollections, told to Oskar von Riesemann. London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

RACHMANINOFF'S Recollections as told to Oskar von Riesemann form a biography in which the subject not infrequently interrupts his author and himself and talks directly to the reader. He talks so modestly and so well that many will wonder why he did not complete the task and give us a first-rate autobiography. Obviously, he is capable of it. This is not to disparage the work of Dr. von Riesemann, who, although indulging a tendency to "say it with flowers," writes with a genuine understanding of the man and his art. Time will show whether his estimate is really so flattering as it seems.

Bach, Mozart and Beethoven are great composers who were also great players, but Dr. von Riesemann contends that Rachmaninoff the pianist stands in the light of Rachmaninoff the composer. He argues that during his lifetime Franz Liszt could not win the appreciation as a composer which, as the next generation realized, he had a right to expect. The fact that Liszt was an innovator is overlooked. The creative artist, he insists, always suffers in favor of the executive artist, and he backs this up by the story of how, when Robert Schumann went to St. Petersburg with his wife, the famous pianist, someone of high social standing asked him: "Are you also musical?" But again this example does not seem quite fair and simply illustrates the relative unimportance, to the public, of the husband or wife of a famous artist. And one seems to remember an earlier biographer saying that Rachmaninoff would have attracted far more attention as a virtuoso if he had not been a composer.

* * *

In a curiously self-revealing passage Rachmaninoff himself throws light on the question:

> I don't know (he said with characteristic modesty to his biographer) whether I have succeeded in making clear the continuous conflict that has gone on in my mind between my musical activities and my artistic conscience—my persistent craving to be engaged on something other than the matter in hand.
>
> I have never been quite able to make up my mind as to which was my true calling—that of a composer, pianist or conductor. These doubts assail me to this day. There are times when I consider myself nothing but a composer; others when I believe myself capable only of playing the piano. Today . . . I am constantly troubled by the misgiving that, in venturing into too many fields, I may have failed to make the best use of my life. In the old Russian phrase, I have "hunted three horses." Can I be sure that I have killed one of them?

Perhaps only a Russian artist would be capable of such an illuminating piece of self-criticism. Dr. von Riesemann tells the story of a literary critic who used to say of the writer Modest Tchaikovsky (brother of the composer): "He is a good fellow and very pleasant to meet and, as it seems, hard working, but he lacks something; only, I don't know what it is." Some time later, after seeing one of Modest's plays, he burst into the room in a state of great excitement and exclaimed: "Now I know what Modest lacks . . . talent!" The trouble with Rachmaninoff has always been not lack of talent but the possession of too much—two talents too many.

* * *

There is a theory, supported by a certain amount of historical evidence, that the shadows of coming events are sometimes first caught by the art of a period. It has been claimed, for instance, that the chaos of the World War was anticipated by the revolutionary art movements which sprang up toward the end of the nineteenth century. Certainly the music, art and literature of the 'sixties and 'seventies in Russia showed many signs of the coming times. But those who rallied round the banner on which Mousorgssky, the ex-guardsman, inscribed "Towards New Territories" little guessed that about 50 years later a Soviet citizen would object to the music of Chopin and Schubert because it was not "proletarian."

The young Rachmaninoff found himself in a musical world divided into two hostile camps—St. Petersburg and Moscow. The complete failure of his first Symphony—here frankly recounted by himself—may, as Dr. von Riesemann suggests, have owed something to this fact. For the first and only time in his life the composer was accused of "modernism." César Cui, the composer-critic, allowed his indignation to run riot to the extent that he wrote in his paper: "If there were a Conservatoire in hell, Rachmaninoff would gain the first prize for his Symphony, so devilish are the discords he has dished up before us." It seems a pity that Cui never had the oportunity of reviewing a festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

* * *

One of the most useful features of the present volume is the description of the Russian musical world which vanished like a dream in March of 1917. Rachmaninoff lost the public for which his works were primarily written. As his biographer says, he lacks the most valuable of all sounding-boards for his creative activity, for everywhere, except in Russia, he must be an alien.

But the wheel may swing round again. We read that at the recent May Day celebrations the loud-speakers on the streets of Moscow blared forth selections from such non-proletarian composers as Bach and Wagner. And only the other day the music of the past was heard side by side with the work of the newest Soviet composers at the first Soviet Music Festival. It may well happen that the name of one who has so richly contributed to the romantic art of his country will again be seen on Russian programs.

To Teach at Munich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—Herr Wilhelm Stoss, lately appointed to a professorship at the Munich Academy of Music, hails from Siegburg, in west Germany, a district which for generations has been the home of families of musicians, including the brothers Adolf and Fritz Busch. As a boy young Stoss was placed under the best and most exacting teachers, including Prof. Bram-Eldering at the Cologne Conservatory. At the age of nine he gained a permanent scholarship for the whole period of his training. In the course of time he became a teacher of music at the boarding school at Godesberg on the Rhine; and in 1930 he won the Mendelssohn Prize at the State Academy of Music at Cologne.

Then his career took him to Berlin, where he is said to have been offered the position of concert master of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Furtwängler, but his ambition was to be a violin soloist. As a member of Elly Ney's trio he traveled in most European countries, including England, where he also performed as a soloist. His talent for the violin and the piano, and his ability at orchestral conducting, led the senate of the Munich Academy of Music to offer him a chair at a moment when Munich is expecting a revival of its artistic traditions.

Wilhelm von Wymetal has been engaged as stage director for the opera productions in the Cleveland Orchestra's coming season.

Close-Ups and Personalities

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FIRM is Hollywood's belief in personalities. Author, director and supporting cast must all be subordinated to the starred or featured personality, according to general studio practice. That personality is not a lasting attraction when it is unsupported by marked talent is one thing that is clearly proved by the brief period of popularity that is characteristic of most film favorites.

Seldom is there to be observed any inclination upon the part of the producers to lengthen the span of this popularity by nurturing the talents of these favorites. Once we discussed this with a studio official, protesting that his company was using one of its young women stars in too many stories that were of identical character in their flashiness. "It doesn't matter," this film authority retorted. "There are plenty more youngsters where she came from. We'll do with them what we are doing with her—wring 'em out and throw 'em away." Suddenly the fans wearied of this star and her endless monotony in repetitions of the same story, and she was through with pictures. Probably she had good advice as to her investments, for she has not reappeared in small parts as many discarded featured players of 10 years ago are doing.

The wiser players, accepting this personality emphasis under the present custom, apparently realize that they must not wear out their welcome by appearing too often and are now restricting their films to two or three a year. As if to make up for this, the film makers are stressing personalities more than ever. RKO made of "Spitfire" practically a succession of close-ups of Miss Katharine Hepburn, and now they have followed the same scheme with their screen version of Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," starring Mr. Leslie Howard. As we watched the screen, with its persistent presentation of Mr. Howard oeir very sorry for himself in the part of Philip, we recalled the advice that Miss Maxine Elliott gave to a young actress: "Don't let the spectators see your full face too often during a performance. There is nothing they tire of sooner." She spoke as a professional beauty who never had a chance to grow as an actress because of the persistence with which her managers showed her off. And she spoke as one admitting that the public can have too much of a good thing.

* * *

Certainly the large following of Mr. Howard will have their fill of him in "Of Human Bondage," with every sequence built around him, and Mr. Maugham left out in the cold when he does not serve the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Howard. The film omits the whole of Philip's unhappy childhood and youth, presumably because a boy player would have to be used instead of Mr. Howard. Yet Philip's boyhood experience at the stiff country parsonage and at public school contributed keenly to his sensitiveness. We are shown nothing of Philip's bitter year as a floorwalker in a department store, the period that did so much for him in the way of adjusting him to an insensitive world through his discovery of the value of self-discipline. There is nothing of the experiences in the open country toward the end, when Philip joins the hop pickers. That would have meant working on the picture outside the studio, and it is Hollywood practice now to make its films indoors. A stuffy practice it is.

Whenever Maugham's ideas are allowed in the picture, the effect is strong, and Mr. Howard proves often that he could have done much with the part if he had been required to by the story adapter and the director. But their one intent, to play up the Howard personality, quite sweeps away all other considerations. By some change of emphasis Philip becomes a weak character, rather than a sensitive one. Miss Bette Davis is encouraged to give a shallow, trick performance of Mildred, the flippant, insensitive waitress. Miss Frances Dee was not assisted to tinge her projection of personality with any of Sally's marked traits. A musical accompaniment is used intermittently, attaining to its peak of meretriciousness in a groaning note used to accent each step Philip makes with his defective toot in several of his more discouraged scenes. This picture will be one of the big "draws" of the year, unquestionably, but RKO has consumed more of Mr. Howard's future box-office appeal in this one picture, we believe, than would have been used up in three pictures made with due feeling for the quality of the author drawn upon and for the artistic contribution that a cinema director can make. On the contrary, pursuance of rounded cinema values would tend to build up Mr. Howard instead of burning him up.

* * *

Warner Brothers have taken the three-character play, "Dr. Monica," and inflated it to Hippodromic proportions as a vehicle for the personality of Miss Kay Francis. The tragic force of the original has been lost in the process of expanding the surface aspects of this triangle drama, and the theme has been altered for the sake of a sentimental ending. Compounded of kindergarten simples is the First National picture, "The Circus Clown," starring Mr. Joe E. Brown in acrobatics and sentimental misunderstandings. There is real fun in his playful scenes with the lions. The closing scene represents him as going through an intricate aerial act without a rehearsal. This is one of those program films that are apparently made to fill out the production schedule, and that fall naturally into the class of pictures used as double bills in midweek by theaters that reserve their stronger feature pictures for single showings at week-ends.

Mr. W. S. Van Dyke was under no restrictions of studio theory, apparently, while engaged in directing the MGM screen version of Mr. Dashiel Hammett's mystery story, "The Thin Man." In any event, Mr. Van Dyke preserved the mad-wag flavor of the story, kept Mr. William Powell a continually comic figure as the detective who was allowed no rest until he took up a case that was baffling the police, and brought out abilities in Miss Myrna Loy as a funmaker that few of us suspected. If you object to frequent drinking scenes in films, stay away from this one. There is a terrier in this picture which is nothing less than comical, thanks to Mr. Van Dykes' wit. Another good directing job is that of Mr. Richard Boleslavsky in "Operator 13." He takes a frayed story of spies and the Civil War and delivers an entertaining picture despite the obligation upon him to play up the personality of Miss Marion Davies as the star of this Cosmopolitan film. Mr. Gary Cooper is his usual impassive self as the leading man. His negations are to be preferred to the antics of those who seize every occasion for overacting in the films, in that he imposes no banalities of mummery upon the spectators' imagination.

Across the Lagoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That there is a great public for symphonic music at Chicago's Century of Progress was proved again by the vast multitude that waited upon the opening programs given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (July 1) at the Swift Bridge of Service. As at the Ford Gardens, where the Detroit Symphony Orchestra also has been attracting extensive audiences, the Chicago organization plays in a specially constructed shell. The latter is separated from the open-air auditorium by a strip of lagoon and it may well be that the architect employed by Swift & Co. to design and build the place for the musicians had some qualms as to the success of a water-locked concert hall. There was no doubt as to that success, however, directly the Chicago Symphony Orchestra began its program. The sound carried admirably, and although a certain degree of amplification was used it is quite possible that excellent results could be obtained without any such method of increasing the power of tone.

The opening concerts are under the direction of Mr. DeLamarter, whose admirable gifts for conducting were made manifest in a scheme of art that comprised Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," a polonaise from one of Beethoven's string trios and arranged for orchestra by Frederick Stock, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony, and a Wagnerian group made up of the introductions to "Rienzi" and "Lohengrin," the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" (in Wilhelmj's arrangement for violin solo), beautifully played by Mr. John Weicher, and the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser." The orchestra, apparently unembarrassed by its appearance in such unfamiliar surroundings, rose to its opportunities and the performance was one that must have given every satisfaction to the conductor. There was made evident, too, the joy of the listeners in fine music finely played. Rather than lose any of the program, the listeners refused to leave their seats during the intermission, and their loudly expressed enthusiasm for the works presented to them—particularly those by Wagner—must have convinced everyone that the musical season at the Swift Bridge of Service had begun auspiciously indeed.

Mr DeLamarter will not have the directorial labors on his shoulders alone. Mr. Stock, who is now in Europe, will conduct some of the later concerts and there will be guest conductors, too. Messrs. Karl Krueger, Henry Hadley, Willem van Hoogstraten and Sir Hamilton Harty are among those who will appear.

F. B.

Orchestral Tension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Appointment of two European players, an oboist and a trombonist, for the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which Mr. Vladimir Golschmann requests, is understood to have been formally disapproved by the Musicians' Union in a vote taken on July 2. Tension over the affair has increased because Mr. George Dasch, representing the national office of the American Federation of Musicians, is supposed to favor local applicants for the posts, while the executive committee of the Symphony Society and Mr. Arthur Gaines, the manager of the orchestra, are outspoken in supporting Mr. Golschmann.

Mr. Shaw Returns to Form

By Harold Hobson

London

THOSE who prefer a good sonnet to a faulty epigram will probably consider "Village Wooing" as the best thing that Mr. Bernard Shaw has done since "Saint Joan." It is only a trifle, but a trifle dexterously contrived. To be sure, it might be said that 50 per cent of its characters are superfluous, but that is only a small proportion with Mr. Shaw. And anyway, there are only three of them, all told, so that it does not much matter.

The piece is in three scenes. The first is placed on board the pleasure cruiser "Empress of Patagonia," where a simple but determined young woman from a village shop, who has won a newspaper competition, and is spreadeagling the prize on a trip round the world, tries to force a reluctant and nervous author to talk to her. The second is in the village shop itself, to which the author, unmindful of the incident on the ship, repairs in search of chocolate and string bags (for he is taking a walking tour), and tries to make the young woman talk to him. In the third scene these two people do what so many hundreds of people have done in the third scenes of so many plays before them. They get married.

* * *

The first production of "Village Wooing" in England was made by a repertory company in Tunbridge Wells a few weeks ago. Miss Nancy Price's People's National Theater effort is naturally a more ambitious enterprise than this well-meaning country attempt at Shavian subtleties. In Dame Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Arthur Wontner it has two very distinguished players. Miss Thorndike's forte is the horrific, and such is her power when she really gets into her stride in this kind of play, so great is her authority over states of tension and alarm, that she can inspire in strong men a desire to run for miles and miles. We confess, alas, that she inspires in us a not dissimilar feeling when she is being arch and playful. In "Village Wooing" she is arch and playful a very great deal. Against Mr. Wontner no such definite accusation can be brought. Made up to resemble Mr. Shaw as he would have been 20 years ago had his beard been Berlin rather than Moscow, Mr. Wontner plays with a refreshing quietness and clarity that are altogether welcome. But he hardly does justice to Mr. Shaw's gift of rhetoric. His two very fine speeches near the end of the play—long, eloquent, a delight to the ear—might have had even more made of them than appears from Mr. Wontner's delivery.

* * *

"Village Wooing" boxes the compass in search of topics for bright and intelligent conversation. But its sheet-anchors are three—social conventions, grammar, and why men and women get married. To this trio of subjects Mr. Shaw's mercurial genius has remained astonishingly constant throughout his lengthy and brilliant career. From the first of his works to his last, they are the occasion of centuries of epigrams, good, bad, and indifferent. Age cannot wither, nor custom stale the perennial delight which he takes in instructing his audiences in the easier portions of the grammar books. Stout Cortez himself could hardly have released a chuckle of purer joy when he gazed on the Pacific from a peak in Darien than does Mr. Shaw every time he rediscovers that a preposition governs (or is it verbs that govern?) a pronoun in the objective case, and that the best people, as he insists in "Village Wooing," say "to whom" and not "who to." Scarcely less effervescent is his rejoicing when he is able to drop a hint to the pit how the stalls behave when they are at home.

"Village Wooing" is full of glimpses of the behavior and characteristics of the upper classes. (It also shows that Mr. Shaw has, after his American visit, taken the United States to his heart, for he makes as many jokes against that country as he does against England. "But what do the people on board say when they find out that you aren't a lady?" the author asks the shop assistant. "Oh," she replies, "the Americans don't know the difference, and the English won't speak to anybody till they're introduced. So it doesn't matter."

On marriage Mr. Shaw says precisely the same things that he detailed at greater length and with more elaborate care 30 years ago in "Man and Superman." Like the Bourbons, he has forgotten nothing, and learnt nothing. Brought up to react violently against the romantic moonshine of nineteenth century novelettes, he still goes on reacting against them, long after they should have been decently buried. Men do not court women, he repeats; on the contrary, it is women who pursue men with an implacable determination to get married. But since 1904 many things have happened that have, did he but realize it, radically affected Mr. Shaw's thesis. The war has opened up to women a multitude of professions to which Ann Whitefield had no possibility of access. "Village Wooing" shows no sign of recognizing the significance of the fact that homes are no longer the only jobs available to women.

But what of that? Mr. Shaw may pride himself on being an economic thinker, but the audience knows better. As an inventor of observations that sound incredibly witty when uttered on the stage, he is still unrivaled. The intellectual content of "Village Wooing" may be no better than it should be, but as an entertainment it hits the target in the gold.

Little Theater - The People's National Theater presents "Village Wooing," a Comedietina for Two Voices, by Bernard Shaw. Directed by Nancy Price. Produced June 19, 1934.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's dance	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program
5:15	Orchestra concert	ensemble	Philadelphia game	CBS dance music
5:30	NBC piano duo	Henry King and	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	his orchestra	Yankee Singers	Mischa Raginsky
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler;	News Service	and ensemble
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits	Sport reports	CBS dance music
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	John Herrick; orch.	NBC dance music	popular program.	CBS dance music
7:00	World in Review	The Southernaires	Front page drama	Reports; news
7:15	Pickens Sisters, trio	NBC speaker	Script act; music	CBS dance music
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Organ recital
7:45	dance orchestra	Stratosphere trip	CBS dance music	Concert ensemble
8:00	Monitor Interview	Emil Coleman and	Morton Downey's	Melody Cruisers
8:15	Bavarian Band	his orchestra	Studio Party; so-	Rhythm Twins
8:30	ERA Band of Unem-	Dedication of KOA	loists; orchestra	Comedy Capers
8:45	ployed Musicians	50,000-watt stat'n	CBS organist	Getting the News
9:00	Jamboree; popular	"One Man's Fam-	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music
9:15	variety program	ily," dramatic sk.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Goldman Band con-	Chicago Symphony	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music
9:45	cert, Edwin Franko	Orchestra concert	Orchestra concert,	Reports; news
10:00	Goldman, conductor.	"Cuckoo" skit	Victor Kolar, con-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Reports; organ	Guy Lombardo &	ductor, Chicago	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra	Concert Ensemble	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers	Sport reports	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	News; dance music	ice; Glen Gray's	Sign off
11:30	News; Ernie Holtz &	Paul Whiteman &	Casa Loma Orch.	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Phantom Strings	Church service	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Musical Turns	choir and organ.	program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble:	Symphonic Album:
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	concert group	recordings
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	organ console
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist	ensemble	from New York
2:00	From England	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian music	the Commodores	Abram Chasins	accordion; solos
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Tune Twisters;	Windy City Revue;	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program	Peg LaCentra	soloist; orchestra	his orchestra
3:00	Pittsburgh Symphonic	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	ERA Symphony
3:15	String Ensemble	Time, sketch	Orchestra, Victor	Orchestra of Un-
3:30	Spanish Anaquinas	Dancing Shadows.	Kolar, conductor,	employed Mu-
3:45	Torres; chorus	concert ensemble.	from Chicago	sicians' concert.
4:00	Eventide Singers	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	from Boston Mu-
4:15	NBC organ recital	NBC soloist	Workshop; music.	seum of Fine Arts
4:30	Balkan Mountain	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	Organ recital,
4:45	Men: gypsy music	Orchestra con-	soloists; orch.	Francis Cronin
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	cert, with guest	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys
5:15	speaker; music	conductor	soloist; organ	Readings; pianos
5:30	Henry King and his	Sentinels; chorus,	Salon Gems	Sanderson and
5:45	dance orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hills: drama	from New York...	Report; Summer	Frank Machado; or.
6:30	Reports; features	Lombardo Orch.	Musicale	Organ recital
6:45	Baltimore Band	Comedy stars	Pianos; vocal duo.	News Service
7:00	Silken Strings; Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra	Go-Round: pop...	dramatic sketch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet:	Garden talk: re-	Chicago Knights,	ple Baptist
7:45	string quartet	ports; recordings.	male quartet	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	George Jessel's Va-	male quartet,
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	riety Hour; solo-	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	ists; vocal groups;	Elizabeth Stedhoff
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	orchestra	Double quartet
9:00	Will Rogers; Pickens	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	Sisters; Revelers; or.	popular soloists	sketch; music	dation: recital
9:30	"The Monkey's Paw"	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music
9:45	Sport report	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Hall of Fame: so-	Dramatic sketch	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese	loists; orchestra	Studio reports	his orchestra
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise":	Canadian Capers:	Forty-five Minutes	Boston Opera Club
10:45	voices, strings	variety show	in Hollywood	Orchestra concert

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress Fair
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:30 WEEI, Yella Pessl, NBC harpsichordist.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
6:45 WEEI, "Grandmother's Trunk," dramatization; narrator.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "What the Banks Are Doing to Aid American Business," F. M. Law.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WNAC, Columbia Dramatic Guild sketch.
8:30 WBZ, National Geographic Society: Army Air Corps stratosphere flight: dedication of gondola.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; vocal ensemble; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

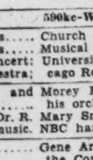
Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, News Comment by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Republican-Democrat discussion series.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops



SYMPHONY HALL — Arthur Fiedler conducts his Symphony musicians in their final concert of the season. Special program of "old favorites" has been chosen. 8:30.

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber
Valse Triste.....Sibelius
"Aida," Fantasia.....Verdi
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker".....Tchaikovsky
Marche Miniature.....Tchaikovsky
Overture Solennelle, "1812".....Tchaikovsky
Victor Herbert Favorites.....Arranged by Sanford
Dance of the Mosquito.....White
Prayer of Thanksgiving (Old Dutch Hymn).....Arranged by Kremser

Near-by Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"The Young Idea," by Noel Coward with Melvin Fox, directed by Arthur Holman. Marshfield Hills Summer Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Her Master's Voice," by Clara Kummer, presented by the South Shore Players, Town Hall Theater. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—Robert Montgomery and Margaret Sullavan in "Little Man, What Now?" 1, 3:58, 6:36, 9:34. Also "Sisters Under the Skin."

STATE—"Murder in the Private Car," mystery thriller with Charlie Ruggles. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10.

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage," from the story of W. Somerset Maugham. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

KEITH BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cock-eyed Cavaliers." 11:41 a. m., 2:08, 4:38, 7:02, 9:29. Also "The Love Captive."

EXETER — Francis Lederer in "Man of Two Worlds." Also "Let's Fall in Love." 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

FINE ARTS — "Gitta Discovers Her Heart," with Gitta Alpar and Gustav Froelich. 1:10, 3:25, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "Dr. Monica." Presentation of "Young Musicians Orchestra" of 105 players in "American Fantasy Overture." Also vaudeville. 11:39 a. m., 2:09, 4:52, 7:30, 10:34.

ORPHEUM—"Operator 13," with Marion Davies and Gary Cooper. Vaudeville, headed by Larry Richman, star of "Bitter Sweet." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Return of the Terror," mystery thriller. Fenway at 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount at 10:10 a. m., 12:51, 3:22, 6:03, 8:44. Also "Kiss and Make Up."

TREMONT—"The Bowery," with Wallace Beery, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Melody in Spring," Ranny Weeks and Charlie Ruggles.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Merrie melody, "Beauty and the Beast"; "City of Golden Gates," Magic Carpet travelogue; "Flying Fleet," bird picture; Isham Jones orchestra; "Marine Marvels," swimmers; also newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30.

SUNDAY

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Meeting of Ramblers, Episcopal Convent of St. Anne, Appleton Street, Arlington Heights, 3:30. Also Sudbury and Gurnet [illegible] meet Powder Point, Duxbury, 10 a. m.

MONDAY

NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR — Exhibits, meetings, through Wednesday. Hotel Statler.

Mobile Loan Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court has ruled that the city of Mobile has authority to borrow $2,600,000 from the Public Works Administration to erect a pier, cold storage plant and grain elevator on Mobile Bay, upholding the Mobile Circuit Court to this effect.

General Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

TEMPORARY home for tourists, fair visitors and vacationists from July 26 to August 20; modern 5-room apartment, comfortable, well furnished, child's furniture also; play yard; desirable location, suburban, yet convenient to downtown and fair; excellent train service; golf and swimming near; Christian Science church only a few blocks. Phone Cedar 0989. Write HARRIET STENSON, 10941 Longwood Drive, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES to make and sell California novelties; you buy our materials with full instructions; can make good profit. Write to WEST ART FLOWER STUDIO, 2824 Rimbau Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OPPORTUNITY!

Lawn Perforator, projects spikes deep into soil, getting water to Grass Roots; insures strong, velvety lawn; U. S. Patents granted; retails $1 with good manufacturing and merchant profits; every home a prospect; territory rights, royalty basis, or outright Patent sale. Write PERFECTION LAWNS, 1001 Textile Tower, Seattle, Wash.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REAL OPPORTUNITY for an intelligent, wide-awake woman over 28 years interested in educational service; kindergarten training helpful; salary. Write Director of Personnel Dept. Suite 1000, 360 N. Michigan, Chicago.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

CREST REALTY CO.

9411-25 Wilshire Boulevard

Sales Department CR 5158
Rental and Exchange Depts. CR 13013

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

One of the finest stock farms in Southern California; 1240 acres, unlimited water supply; 700 acres now under cultivation in grain; 2 good houses, barns and corrals. World-famous horses have been bred and raised on this ranch, which is located among some of the finest country homes and stock farms in California. One of the most scenic sections of this State. Only 40 minutes to the new Santa Anita Park race track. An exceptional opportunity for the right party. Exclusive agents for this property.

A COUNTRY HOME—18 Acres

20 miles from Los Angeles, out of fog and frost; 5 lakes, lots of trout. Would make a wonderful trout resort, boating, etc. Is a profitable business now and the possibilities are absolutely unlimited. Beautiful setting. 7-room house. Will bear closest investigation.

house, unlimited water supply. A real opportunity. Will bear closest investigation.

DUDE RANCH

One of the finest in New Mexico. 160 acres; about 30 buildings, including 14 large cottages, several barns, pumping plant, dairy. A lovely inn, ranch house, garages, etc. A year-round resort, catering to the very finest people from all over the world. This ranch joins a National Forest of several hundred thousand acres, to which we have access. This is a setting of rare beauty and charm and represents an investment of $78,000.00. No incumbrances. Can be bought right. A wonderful opportunity for someone. Will consider some exchange Los Angeles property as part payment.

TED LAU, Beverly Hills, Calif.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

257 S. Maple Dr., 3 bedrooms and 2 baths, only $8750. Another at 272 S. Doheny Dr., 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths and a den. Also a delightful Mexican farmhouse, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, library, patio, barbecue, etc. New home loan $3450. Price $12,000. Terms. 12-room English, cost $40,000, now only $17,500. Terms.

These and many other outstanding values in beautiful homes CR 5158
Active exchange and rental departments. Many wonderful small farms from two to five acres with income, and several very fine ranches.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly resorts for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service CR. 4101

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Cool, comfortable rooms in residence; overlooking lake; 15 minutes from Fair grounds; free parking; $1 night, person. ROBERT V. BRETT, 7616 South Shore Drive.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 127 Huntington Avenue—2 connecting rooms, running water; also single; transient or permanent; reasonable. Suite 4, Comm. 8391, R. E. P.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Why Longwood Towers?

BECAUSE it is incomparably the finest apartment residence in New England ... BECAUSE the traditional standard of operating is faithfully observed ... BECAUSE present rates are sensibly adjusted to present incomes.

If you find it desirable to maintain a fine home at moderate cost, a small but choice apartment at the Towers may be the answer. Booklet, with rates, upon request. Telephone BEAcon 6460.

LONGWOOD TOWERS - BROOKLINE

PELHAM HALL

An Address of Distinction
One to Five Rooms
$40 up

Tel. BEAcon 2430
1284 Beacon Street
at
Coolidge Corner
Brookline
NORDBLOM
Management

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839 Open. 9-7.

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms, white sink, screened-in porch; pleasant garden; garage; rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 2008-M

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Private; entire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Longwood Ave.—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Cor.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave. (near Bergen St.)—3-room apartment, all improvements, newly decorated refrigeration; near church; $40.00.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Stadium 2800 (Allston, Mass.).

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Can you accommodate paying guest your auto. trip to Boston July 21st. Phone evenings Ludlow 7-4763.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. H. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC. Rebinding All Kinds of Books
34 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road. Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

CAPE COD—Cottages to let on beach; surf bathing; $25.00 to $35.00 per week. ALBERT H. HALL, 431 Main Street, Hyannis, Mass.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

CORSETIERES

LA JEANNE FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Whether 16 or 60, whether your figure is a perfect one or needs correcting, we have a style for every type. MRS. MARION F. ROBINSON, 8 Cumberland Street, Boston. Ken. 8679.

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COUNTRY BOARD

CATSKILLS—Accessible beauty spot in restricted valley; fireplace, conveniences; fishing; excellent cuisine; moderate rates. ROCKLEDGE, Shandaken, N. Y.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. Broker S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2224.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employers Wanted!

to obtain the employees they need, for all types of occupation, qualified for the jobs that are open, through the

Massachusetts State Employment Service
A State agency which accepts no fees
Boston Office: 100 Nashua St. Tel. Laf. 2560

A SALES EXECUTIVE writes: "You obtained a good sales position for me within 48 hours and I am very grateful to you for your timely assistance." If YOU have earned over $2,500.00 a year and can finance the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write me today, in confidence, outlining your qualifications and experience. I advertise ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor. NOT AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

ROY ARNOLD FRYER
Schofield Building Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE

ELDERLY widow would like to sell 3 cottages on one piece of land, 100x250, in village of Patchogue; 1½ blocks from railroad station, high school, public school; 1 7-room cottage, 1 5-room, 1 4-room cottage; pantry, heater, garage for each; all in good order and rented; town water, gas, electricity; mail delivered twice daily; $12,500, easy terms. MRS. ANTHONY FARRELL, 44 Edward Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSING

HAVE YOUR PERMANENT BY JOSEPH AMENTA AT THE BOB SHOP, 126 MASS. AVE., BOSTON; KEN. 7065.

HOMES TO SHARE

WESTPORT, CONN. — Home overlooking Sound; nice section; separate apartment arranged; reasonable price for quiet people year around; some auto service if desired. GRACE FRANCE, Gen. Del., Westport; phone 5898.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

REST HOME—Spend your vacation with us in the mountain region of New Hampshire; loving, experienced care for guests needing attention. P. O. Box 162, Sanbornville, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORWELL, MASS. — Thoroughly renovated 11-room house, modern improvements, 2 fireplaces, brick oven; 2-car garage; 13 acres; 1 mile to village. Inquire SPARRELL'S GARAGE. Tel. 76 Ring 2.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years English and Australian agencies.

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MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave., Ken. 4435, Boston.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Unl. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the government. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.—Attractive private home on beach; bathing, rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. S. WILLARD, 5 Beach St., South Portland, Me.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Young couple desire to open home to Christian Scientists or others of congenial tastes; 5 large sunny rooms available, private bath if desired; best of food and good service; 3 acres of lawn, huge shade trees, thousands of flowers; garage space; few minutes from depot, yet quiet and secluded; 40 minutes from Boston; you must see it to appreciate it; we want to make this a real home for a few semi-permanent or year-round guests; reasonable rates; references exchanged. PAUL F. BAXTER, 197 Main St., P. O. Box 166, Tel. Hingham 0103.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Good service, excellent home cooking; 3 joining rooms and private porch, suitable for couple and 1 or 2 children or adults; reasonable to congenial parties. Write Apartment 24, 342 East 67th Street, New York City.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—Accommodations for few paying guests by day or week; meals served; large, airy rooms; delightful place for vacation; a most beautiful beach on South Shore. Tel. Scituate 165 or write Mrs. F. G. Bardsley.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds., Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PRINTING

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
Church Work a Specialty
184 Summer Street, Boston Lib. 4266

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Homes

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions, Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, cor. Beacon and Winchester St.—Newly appointed guest house; choice of beautiful rooms, excellent meals; spacious grounds, screened piazza, heated garage, Long. 9034.

HOME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes five ladies; Christian Scientists. $6 a week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS desiring board accommodation, refined, harmonious surroundings, country village, Annapolis Valley. Apply E. F. TUPPER, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 minutes to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, $5 up; permanent or transients; 1st and 3rd floors, MISS KINSMAN, 206 Huntington, S. 1; Christian Scientists preferred.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Very pleasant large, small rooms in refined home; housekeeping attachment; reasonable; summer prices. Phone Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy.

BOSTON—City, shore, country; private homes open to exclusive guests. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro Street — Pleasant, comfortable room for transients or permanent guests; piano available. Tel. Circle 9428.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue—Desirable, light room near church; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, Com. 0655.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Permanent or transient guests; rooms available now, with or without board; garage. Tel. Longwood 8897.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Coolidge Corner large pleasant cool room, four windows; private bathroom and shower. Tel. Regent 5178.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 105 Naples Road—Double or single room in private family; cool and attractive house. Long. 5037.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. FLATBUSH—Large room and bath, private detached house and garden $6. 20 minutes to N. Y. C. 109 E. 18th. Buc 2-8519.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 fur. rooms, tourists, permanent; central; convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. 0377-M.

N. Y. C. (95th), 1350 Madison Ave.—Attractive large-small rooms; elevator; $5.00 up; meals optional. WILL, At. 9-5129 mornings.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th St. (10-M)—Cosy outside housekeeping suite, 10th floor; also attractive double; home privileges; rates.

WOLLAS

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and the letters or reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ARTISTS

PARIS—Sketches and hand prints, interiors, gardens, corners Paris; private lessons. EDITH STUCKEY, 16 bis rue Bardinet (14ème).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BLOIS VICINITY—Distinguished French family receives guests; all comforts; bathing River Loire; tennis; Frs. 45.- daily inclusive. Mr. OSMONT, Les Oiseaux, BLOIS (Loir et Cher).

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable home paying guests; students; garden; garage; Frs 280.- weekly Mesdames MEYER 6 rue Fontaine Asnières.

PARIS (Etoile)—Madame ALAVOINE, 252 Faubourg St. Honoré: comfortable home for young ladies and families; from Frs. 40.- daily inclusive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Exceptional Offer
FOR SALE
Schloss Hohenbuchau
bei Wiesbaden, Germany

First-class Country Mansion, beautifully furnished, located in charming park, delightful surroundings, value several millions, will accept Rm 600.00.- for entire property. Write to Hermann LAMM, BADEN-BADEN, Lichtentalerstr. 10, Germany.

POST WANTED

GERMAN lady, good knowledge Engl., Span., French, Norweg., Stenodactyl. transl., seeks post office, companion, home, abroad; references. A. HOMANN, Hamburg, Jordanstr. 64, Germany

LADY trained in giving special care and attention offers her services; experienced. Fräulein Marg. BOLTZ, Berlin-Schöneberg, Eisenacherstr. 57. Phone G 1, 3277.

SWISS girl, reliable, seeks sposition as help with children; is willing to assist in housework. Please write to MLLE. ROHRBACH, Schlittenstrasse 16, Berne.

WELL educated, refined lady, British subject, born in Germany, offers services as governess, companion, housekeeper; England preferred; good references. MRS. BURMESTER, Streulistrasse 78 part. r. Zürich.

ROOMS TO LET

MUNICH—Bed and sitting room, elegant antique furniture; central location; to let to lady or gentleman, also for several months to foreigner. Frau FORWERK, Promenadestr. 15/1, München, Germany.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STETTIN—Piano Lessons
Thorough Instruction
EVA SCHNEIDER
Deutschestr. 6 pt. 1
Gründlicher Klavier-Unterricht

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais.

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais Nice. A. M.

FREISTAAT DANZIG

DANZIG

PRINTERS
J. STULLER
Danziger Buchdruck-Werkstätte
Moderne Geschäfts-, Vereins-, Privat-Drucksachen
Hansmantel 4 a Tel. 259 68

FRANCE

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

H. HOVNANIAN
ARCHITECT and BUILDER
19, Avenue du Petit Fabron

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising from France in the news section.

DOLLY LORAND
Chic Hats from Frs. 100.-
also transformations.
113 Faubourg Poissonnière
Tel. Trudaine 38-93

WOLLAK
Hungarian Petit Point for Bags, etc.
Low prices, direct from "atelier"
113 Faubourg Poissonnière
Tel: Trudaine 38-93

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet (métro: Tuileries)
Tel: Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
Will call or deliver

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum
Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Séze (off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)

SILK STOCKINGS
Louise Simonin
217 RUE ST. HONORE Tel. Opéra 50-43

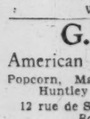
Mrs. Cl. Issatchenko's School of Plastic Ballet
based on natural laws of movement
All styles, Rhythm, Expression, Harmony, Summer Courses.
Paris, 88 rue Lecourbe. Tel. Suffren 12-06

Imprimerie LESCARET
Classic and Modern Printing for Trade and Private
Engravers
Tel.: Danton 4-18 2, rue Cardinale, VI^e

MARCEL COIFFEUR
Waterwaving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Perfumery.
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Tel.: Opéra 40-63
8 RUE BOUDREAU
(Very near the Opéra)

CHAMPERRET - PRESSING
CLEANING and DYEING
Reasonable Prices American Management
11 AVE. STÉPHANE MALLARMÉ
Called for and delivered in 24 hours.
Tel.: Wagram 74-62

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
1, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a m till 9 p. m.



CHAMPION
1 rue du Marché St.. Honoré
Handkerchiefs a Speciality
Embroidered monograms in antique and modern styles.

MODES
Charlotte Jenny
39 Bd des CAPUCINES
REASONABLE PRICES

LOUISE
LEFORESTIER
36 rue du Mont Thabor
Tel.: Opéra 97-57
Brassières, Gaines, invisible specialities for sports and beach wear.

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

Princess Mary's Hosiery
French House: 205 rue St. Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Henry Permanent Waving
25, AVENUE RAPP 2, rue Sédillo
Tel: Ségur 44-49

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

SINCE 1815
DRESS-MATERIALS
READY-TO-WEAR
LINENS, DRAPERIES
CARPETS, FURNITURE

N-JSRAEL
BERLIN C 2 · SPANDAUER-KÖNIGSTR.

Drei Geschäftszweige unter einem dach
BANK REISE SPEDITION
American Express Co. m.b.H.
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 3
(Ecke Wilhelmstrasse)
Travel Service

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
Schbg., Kolonnenstr. 48-49. Tel. G 1. 6413
Zweige: Schbg., Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 101
KONSERVEN MÜHLENFABRIKATE
MEHL, BACKARTIKEL

OLD ENGLAND
L. Bahsen
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr 100 am Bhf Friedrichstr
Tel A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel. Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurücksetzen Zim. billiger 30 Jahr. Besteh
Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers

SCHUHMACHEREI "TEMPO"
Besohlung in einem Tage gut und preiswert
Abholung und Lieferung frei Haus
Morawetz, Augustastr. 56
Berlin-Wilmersdorf—*Shoes soled*

Objects nickeled and galvanized
GUSTAV GRANDE
N 31, Anklamerstr. 32. Tel. D 4 Humb. 3310
Vernickelung u. Verchromung von Haushaltsgegenständen für Privat u. Industrie

WIRELESS SETS GRAMOPHONES
RADIO-MUSIC-HAUS
FRITZ HEUTHALER
Prinzenallee 36 Tel. D 4 Humboldt 3607
Radioapparate sämtl. Marken
Sprechmaschinen, Schallplatten, Zubehör
Verleihung von Grosslautsprecher-Anlagen

STATIONERY
Heinrich Schultze Nachf.
Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 5645
Papier Schreibwaren Bürobedarf
FÜLLFEDERHALTER
Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Goblins
ART DEALERS
C. F. LEISINGER
Berlin W 35 Lützowstr. 74
KUNSTGEGENSTÄNDE
STILMÖBEL ANTIQUITÄTEN

Sport- Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

BRAUNSCHWEIG

The Fashionable Shoestore
MAX BARTELS
nur Steinweg 36 Tel. 385
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Elegante Neuheiten. Masschuhe
Hauptpreise: 12,50 14,50 16,50 18,50

BRANDENBURG

OFFICE ACCESSORIES
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 61

BRESLAU

FOUNTAIN PENS
Goldfüllhalter von RM 3.50 an
für jede Hand passend
ULRICH KALLENBACH
BRESLAU 1, TASCHENSTR. 28/29

HABERDASHERS—WILH. KREIN
Gartenstr. 92. Eingang nicht verwechseln Telefon: 29424
Sämtliche Herrenartikel, Hüte, Mützen
Bielefelder Wäsche, Damenstrümpfe
N. B. Bekleidung. Bedarfsdeckungsscheine

GERMANY

BRESLAU
(Continued)

Linen Drapers WÄSCHE
Trikotagen Gardinen
Strumpfwaren Fensterdekorationen
Spezialität: Brautausstattungen
FUCHS - HENEL
AM RATHAUS 27 TEL. 20146
Ladies' and Girls' Coats
DAMEN- u. MÄDCHEN-MANTEL
zu FABRIKPREISEN
RICHARD-KRETSCHMER
Albrechtstr. 55, I. u. II. Etg. Tel. 59121
Zur Annahme von Bedarfsdeckungsscheinen berechtigt

Hairdressing in all its Branches
SPEZIAL-DAMEN-FRISEUR
CARL WEIGEL
Neue Taschenstr. 5 Tel. 57175
Dauerwellen

DRESDEN

Stoffe für HERREN u. DAMEN
Tuchhaus Pörschel SUITINGS
Scheffelstraße 21.

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to measure and ready made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Mosczinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider / Mäntel / Kostüme

FRANKFURT a/M.

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei

Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße

DEPARTMENT STORES
MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei

Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16. Z 249. Hamburg 36. Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LÖHNER'S
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 112
Tel. B 8 2388 and B 8 2448
Linen by weight, also ironed

DRAPERS
BERNHOLD
Grosser Burtah 10-12
Bekannt für grösste Auswahl in allen Stoffen! Damenkonfektion
Modewaren, Aussteuerartikel

Trousseaux—Bedding—Curtains
A. VON HEIN
Grindelallee 137 Ecke Sedanstr
Tel H 1 Hansa 7908
Aussteuerartikel - Betten - Gardinen
Bettfedern und Daunen - Herrenartikel
Damenwäsche und Strümpfe

LEATHER GOODS
Lederhaus Göldner
Bergstrasse 1
Fachgeschäft für Koffer und Lederwaren

Malerarbeiten aller Art
Anstrich - Schrift-Deworation
Lackierung - Zimmer-Tapezieren
ROBERT HARSCH
Gluckstrasse 30a Tel. 23 24 71
Painting and Decorating

HAIRDRESSERS
Parfümerie Rosenmaier
Frisier - Baderaume für Damen. Herren
Höhensonne
Mönckebergstr. 3. Klöpperhaus
b/Hauptbahnhof Telef. 33 64 12

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 *(near Dammtor)*
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

FLORIST
E. LIEBI
FREIENHOF
Flowers for Every Occasion
Nursery: Lauenen

Printing Office
GEBRÜDER HOESCH
Brandsende 10-14 Tel. 327901/02
Ausführung aller Druck- und Buchbindearbeiten für den Privat- und Geschäftsbedarf

KIEL

Fruit Vegetables Coals
Obst Gemüse Kartoffeln
Kohlen
Gross- und Kleinverkauf
Martha Krüger Karl Strasse 33

MAGDEBURG

Shirt Makers
Oberhemden
Massanfertigung unter Garantie des Sitzes
Albert Widdig
Alte Ulrichstr. 18

Electric Washing Machines
WASCHMASCHINEN-WÄSCHEROLLEN
WRINGER
R. OSTERROTH
SPEZ: ELEKTRISCHE WASCH-MASCHINEN
MAGDEBURG
Lüneburger Strasse 21
Fernsprecher 251 30
FAHRRADER—NÄHMASCHINEN
Kartoffeldämpfer f. Landwirtschaft

MÜNCHEN

HAIRDRESSERS
DAMEN- und HERRENFRISEUR
Dauerwellen. Transformationen
Parfümerien
FRANZ KUSCHNIGG
Sparkassenstr. 9 Tel.: 22923

FLORISTS
BLUMENBASTIAN
früher Janke Tel. 12257
Promenadestr. 15 Ecke Prannerstr.
Blumen, Pflanzen, Kakteen in gr. Auswahl. Arrangements in jeder Preislage. Blumenspendenvermittlung im In- und Auslande.

GERMANY

STUTTGART

Oetinger
G.m.b.H.
Das Spezialhaus für
MÄNTEL u. KLEIDER
Königstr. 46, Mitternachtbau
COATS and GOWNS

WUPPERTAL-ELBERFELD

COAL DEALERS
Carl Breuer & Comp.
Kohlen, Koks, Briketts
Hohenzollernstr. 73/76 Fernspr. 31860

ZITTAU i. Sa.

E. ISRAEL, Bautznerstr. 6
DAS SPEZIALGESCHÄFT FÜR HANDARBEITEN. Stets die neuesten Wollen und Garne.
APARTE MODELLE FANCY-WORK

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

nv Fashion House
DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models, Low Prices.
Joh. Vermeerstraat 42 Tel. 27248

FRUITHANDEL
(FRUIT TRADE)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

Kunsthandel "Modern"
(Artshop)
ENCADREMENTEN
Kunstvoorwerpen uit alle Landen.
Willemsparkweg 217

ROTTERDAM

DRAPER and HABERDASCHER
Miss K. Roest, W.v. Zuylenstraat 1 W. Rdam
Speciality in Stockings, gloves, socks
Well-known address for underclothing for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Household linen. Different qualities—different prices. Agent for The Hague and environs. Mrs. Peeters, Havenkade 52a, Scheveningen

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypers
Niet Roestendstaal. Messen, scharen
Zakmessen, enz.: Wellner-Zilver
Lepels en Vorken
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

THE HAGUE

L. A. VAN TOUR PAINTER
DRIEMAAL BEKROOND
Huis & Decoratie
Anna Paulownastraat 45
's Gravenhage
Telefoon 33 05 75
in Binnen & Buitenland.
Met Hoogste onderscheidingen. Steeds gaarne tot uwen dienst.

REFORMHUIS VAN OS
Javastraat 112. Tel. 180498
Modern Food. Alle Benoodigeden voor Moderne Voeding. Alcohol vrye wynen. Koffie Hag. Campbells soepen. Reformschoenen — Reform schoes. Prospekti gratis.

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ZEESTRAAT 66 The Hague
Phone 113920 Post-giro No 172440
ALL INSURANCE Life Insurance
Information Without Charge

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES—COATS—FURS
Lange Voorhout 50 52
The Hague Phone 110613

Bontwerkery "Duinoord"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs - Pelteryen
Remodelling - Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia. C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear
Bed and Table Linen—Towels, Bath goods.
Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

ITALY

FLORENCE

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaioli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stones. Suitable for gifts.
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

Pia Cecconi & Sorella
Piazza Pitti. 7
Lingerie, Dressing Gowns
Table Linen
Assortment of ready-made dresses.

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to all parts of the world
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sormans
REGERINGSGATAN 4
Hamngatan 8
Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods
Glass, China, Electroplate, etc.
Depot and sole sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar-, Bleck- och Plåtslageri.
Copper and Electro-plate
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 533137, 502718

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.619, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Wollenhof a.g.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS. ETC.

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör und Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, Spare Parts)
Hirschengraben 6

STÄHLI'S BRIENZERKÄSLI.
CHEESES
Obtainable Molkerei Hofer Berne

Charcuterie Fine
Best Quality Sausages, Hams, etc.
ERNST LOBSIGER, Berne
MARKTGASSE 20 TELEPHONE 21.024

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Pianos of all makes and prices
Agents for Steinway & Sons
Kramgasse 54

SILKS VELVETS
SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern
Theaterplatz 13

Parpan
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Speciality House for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products
GRAND PARFUMERIE "MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
TEL. 34.939 I. SALZMANN

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

Clichés
GRAPH. KUNST & CLICHÉS-ANSTALT
F. Pfisterer, Bern
BALDERSTRASSE 30 / TELEPHON 35.544

STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES
FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCILS
you will find at moderate prices at
Max Hungerbühler's
STATIONERY SHOP

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS
Large Selection Made to Measure
MRS. VIFIAN ZBINDEN
Hopfenweg 40

FLOWER SHOP
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

Karl Riesterer
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes.
Repairs.

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

SPECIALITY SHOP
Finely Knitted Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Tricosa A. G.
Gurtengasse 3,
Kornhausplatz 3,
BERNE
Centralstrasse 3,
BIEL
Milady Stockings and Underwear

BERGER - STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33.
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites. Repairs

Large Assortment of
LADIES' KNITTED DRESSES and JUMPERS
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
Ladies' UNDERWEAR, Stockings and Gloves
High Class Goods

Bakery - Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house.
Tel. 23.547

Dainty Fancy Work
Speciality Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

Confiserie Ryser
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

M. ZEENDER
Waisenhausplatz 6, 1. Et
BERN
Telephon 33.369
WOOLLEN AND SILK GOODS

BIEL

The Quality House
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced.

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a speciality
Telephone 44.503 17 Cours de Rive

INTERLAKEN

ARTISTIC
Wood-Carving and Ivory Work
Th. Zryd DIANA
Founded 1837
Carved and Inlaid Furniture, Musical Articles, Useful Gifts, Souvenirs.
Apply for catalogue. Mail orders filled.

L. BORN Unionstrasse 7

Spezial-Damen-Frisier-Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing
TEL. 590
Permanent Waving
Hair Cut
PARFUMERIEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 1
Renowned for Quality and Prices

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MODES
KOCHER-GÖTZ
Excellent Service Guaranteed
Bahnhofstrasse

LAUSANNE

Bureau Placement Gv
Rue Centrale 8 Tel. 26.168
REMISES ET CESSATIONS DE COMMERCES
Agence de Chambres et Pensions
House Bureau

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Taillettaz S.A.

NEUCHATEL

BOOKS, STATIONERY
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 18.04

ST. GALLEN

PERSIAN CARPETS
nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke mit 5% Kassa Skonto,
TEPPICHHAUS
E. Kretz
POSTSTR. 17 ST. GALLEN

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

First Class
Milk and Dairy Products
J. PETER
METZGERGASSE 14 TEL. 1680

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
F. SCHEIM
Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Stockings.

Arnold Hofer's Wwe.
Epicerie - Grocery
Plätzli 81

ZURICH

Marvellous and manifold is the Choice of Swiss watches at
Früh
J. FRÜH
Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2
WATCHMAKER
Watches and clocks of very best quality. Good service and repairs.
Tel. 33.971

Hans Haller-Hotz
Telephon Nr. 24.772
Metzgerei und Wursterei
Zurich-Fluntern
Zurichbergstrasse 70
BUTCHER and DELICATESSEN

Die schönen modernen
SOMMERSTOFFE
(Summer Materials)
in einfarbiger und Bedruckter SEIDE finden Sie in riesiger Auswahl bei
Müller-Blümli
Bellevueplatz, neben Kino

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20, Zürich 7
Wool for every need, thread, hosiery, Gloves, novelties, ties.
Large assortment of baby articles.

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
MAX WÜTHRICH
BAKER and CONFECTIONER
Forchstrasse 175
feine Patisserie, Glaces, Pralinés.

Meyer-Buck
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets
GIVE FLOWERS and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
SELECT CHOICE

SPORTHAUS
HONOLD
Schaffhauserstrasse 358
Zürich - Oelikon Alle Sport-Artikel

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
Sole Sth. African agents for
HECTOR POWE SUITS
Clothes tailored by Hector Powe in Regent Street, London, reflect that air of simple dignity and well bred style which marks the man of judgment and cultivated taste. Obtainable only in Capetown at prices from
£6/6/0
Other Cleghorn branches at Durban, Port Elizabeth; also trading as BLINMANS, Johannesburg.
When in Capetown Visit
CLEGHORN'S CAFE

Middlemost's
We sell the better kind of Ladies' Wear
Authorised Agents for:
"COUNTRY LIFE" Travel Wear
"BRAEMAR" Knit Sports Wear
"CELES" Silk Frocks and Suits
Our Slogan:
"Where Good Clothes Cost Less"

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3241
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
POST TOASTIES

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2-3577

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 868

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

20TH CENTURY PRODUCTIONS
Modern Interior Decorators and Advertising Artists
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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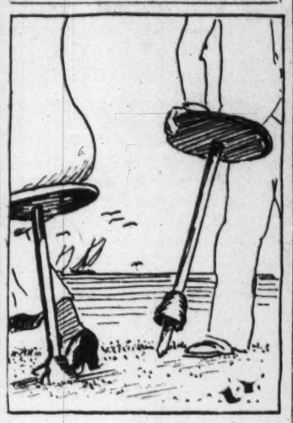
Daily Features

With the Inventors



One-Legged Stool

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU think that a three-legged stool does well to preserve its equilibrium, what do you say to a one-legged stool? Victor Leibo, of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, has been given U. S. Patent No. 1956956 on one that really works. It is to be used at the beach on lazy summer days, with the single leg pushed into the sand. The stool is kept from sinking out of sight by a circular base part way up the pole.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Israel—*Iz'-ray-el* (*i* short, *a* as in *ace*, *e* short).

Hosea—*Ho-ze'-a* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Baalim—*Bay'-a-lim* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, *i* short).

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im* (long *e*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *i* short).

Admah — *Ad'-ma* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Zeboim — *Ze-bo'-im* (*e* as in *create*, *o* long, *i* short).

Psalms—*Sahms*, not *Sams*.

Sisera—*Sis'-er-a* (short *i*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Hazor—*Hay'-zor*.

Philistines — Preferably *Fih-lis'-tinz* (each *i* short). In British usage, *Fil'-is-tinez* is common.

Ashtaroth — Preferably *Ash'-ta-roth* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *o* short).

Jerubbaal — *Jehr-uh-bay'-al* (*e* short, *u* clipped, first *a* long, second clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Bedan—*Be'-dan* (long *e*, short *a*).

Jephthah—*Jef'-tha* (short *e*, *a* as in *sofa*); not *Jep'-tha*.

Nahash—*Nay'-hash* (first *a* long, second short).

Ammon—*Am'-on* (short *a*, clipped *o*).

Habakkuk—The accent is preferably on the second syllable, *Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *u* clipped).

Ecclesiastes—The first *e* is short, *Eh-klee-zih-as'-teez* (secondary stress on second syllable). Discriminate between the first *e* in this and the first *e* in Ephesians, which latter is "quick-long" as in create.

Timotheus — *Tih-mo'-the-us* (short *i*, long *o*, *e* as in *create*, *u* clipped).

Areopagus — *Ar-e-op'-a-gus* (first *a* short as in *at*, *e* as in *create*, *o* short, second *a* as in *sofa*, *u* clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Due — Long *u*, lest the word be confused with "do."

Glory—*Glow'-ry*.

Sacrificed — To distinguish between "sacrifice" as a verb and as a noun, Webster's ends the former with a *z* sound, and the latter with an *s* sound. Thus, "a sacrifice was sacrificed" would be read: "a *sak'-rih-fise* was *sak'-rih-fiz'd*."

Omni—*Om'-nih* (vowels short).

Bathes — If sounding the *z* after the "voiced" *th* (as in *then*) seems difficult, practice the word with a pause between *baythe* and *z*, gradually blending the two, *baythz*.

Arbutus—The publishers of Webster's have informed us that this word, when it designates the familiar creeping plant in New England, should be sounded with accent preferably on the second syllable, *ar-bu'-tus*.

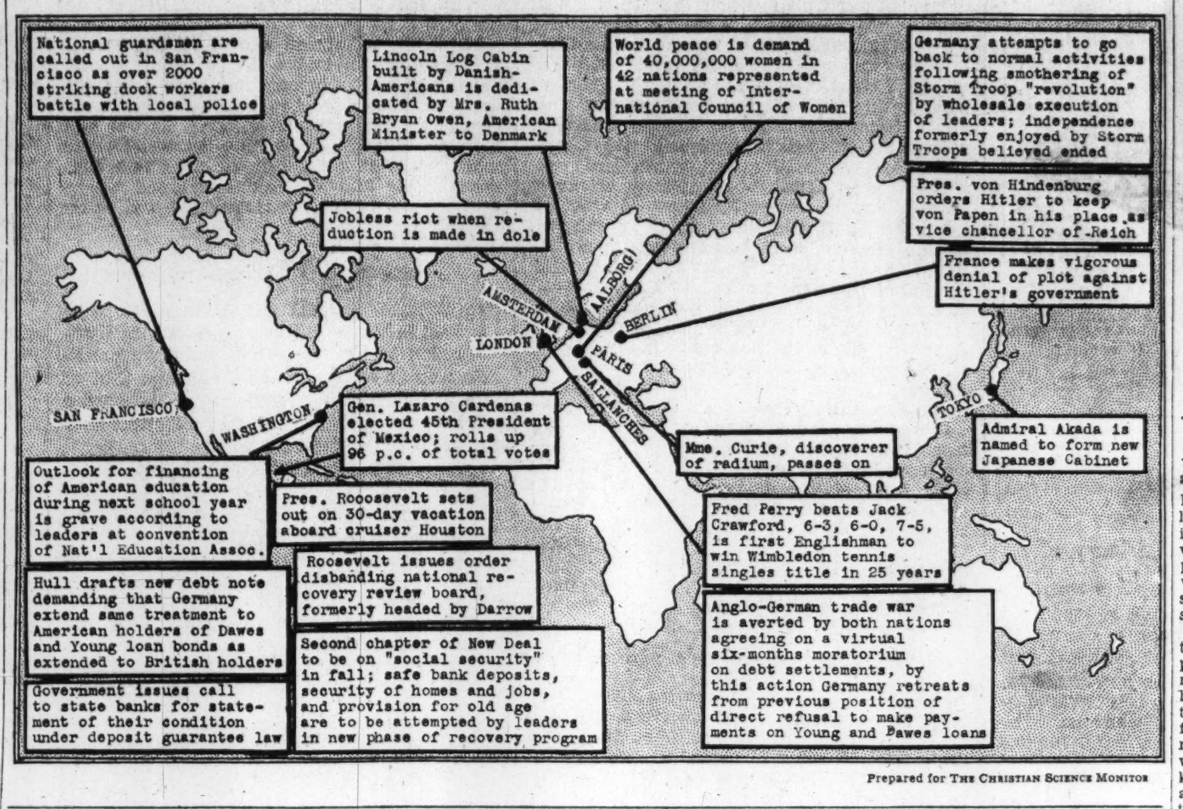
Absoluteness—The only accent is on the first syllable.

Morally, spiritually — These words are too important to be dismissed with a flippant *more'-ly* or *spir'-chly*. A public speaker who has trained himself to value and weigh words before uttering them will sound these: *more'-al-ly* and *spir'-i-tu-al-ly*.

Guarantee — Both as noun and verb, this word is sounded with principal stress on the last syllable, secondary stress on the first, *gar-an-tee'* (first *a* short as in *gat*, second clipped, *ee* as in *feet*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

World News of the Week at a Glance


National guardsmen are called out in San Francisco as over 2000 striking dock workers battle with local police
Lincoln Log Cabin built by Danish-Americans is dedicated by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark
World peace is demand of 40,000,000 women in 42 nations represented at meeting of International Council of Women
Germany attempts to go back to normal activities following smothering of Storm Troop "revolution" by wholesale execution of leaders; independence formerly enjoyed by Storm Troops believed ended
Jobless riot when reduction is made in dole
Pres. von Hindenburg orders Hitler to keep von Papen in his place as vice chancellor of Reich
France makes vigorous denial of plot against Hitler's government
AMSTERDAM
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
Gen. Lazaro Cardenas elected 45th President of Mexico; rolls up 96 p.c. of total votes
Outlook for financing of American education during next school year is grave according to leaders at convention of Nat'l Education Assoc.
Pres. Roosevelt sets out on 30-day vacation aboard cruiser Houston
Mme. Curie, discoverer of radium, passes on
TOKYO
Admiral Akada is named to form new Japanese Cabinet
Fred Perry beats Jack Crawford, 6-3, 6-0, 7-5, is first Englishman to win Wimbledon tennis singles title in 25 years
Hull drafts new debt note demanding that Germany extend same treatment to American holders of Dawes and Young loan bonds as extended to British holders
Roosevelt issues order disbanding national recovery review board, formerly headed by Darrow
Anglo-German trade war is averted by both nations agreeing on a virtual six-months moratorium on debt settlements, by this action Germany retreats from previous position of direct refusal to make payments on Young and Dawes loans
Second chapter of New Deal to be on "social security" in fall; safe bank deposits, security of homes and jobs, and provision for old age are to be attempted by leaders in new phase of recovery program
Government issues call to state banks for statement of their condition under deposit guarantee law

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Mushrooms

A YOUNG man who was wondering how to add to his income read in a popular scientific publication that it was easy and inexpensive to raise edible mushrooms. The main requirement was a dark basement.

Since there was a dark basement available in the house where the young man lived, he decided to go in for mushroom culture. He wrote to the agricultural department of the nearest university and received detailed instructions. The necessary installations cost only a few dollars. Within a few weeks he began to supply mushrooms to several large restaurants, and these have remained steady customers of his for the last four years. The money he makes is a substantial addition to his income. N. L. S.

Just Between Us

IN RESPONSE to scores of inquiries: The Word a Day is back to stay. Future vacations may come and go, but the Word will remain with us.

Some things which impressed us at the Chicago Fair:

The deceptive magnitude of buildings, particularly the Hall of Science.

The Microvivarium (H. of S.).

Liquid air demonstration (H. of S.).

Miniature oil refinery (H. of S.).

The Growth of a Twig (H. of S.).

The Story of Rubber (H. of S.), followed by the Firestone exhibit of tire-making.

Experiments in bending light rays (H. of S.).

The proud sweep of the Avenue of Flags.

The Century of Progress fountain, gushing up enough water to supply a city of 1,000,000.

The colorings of the buildings by night.

Free ice water, rest rooms, and comfortable chairs everywhere.

Armour's red-heads packing beef; and the realistic food displays.

Everyone sports a cane.

Ford's exhibit of transportation, from a chariot of King Tut's day down to the millionth V-8. He exhibits a steam car dating back to 1866!

The immaculateness and coolness in the General Motors Building.

Barney Oldfield's drivers on the Chrysler testing field.

The Planetorium.

Wings of the Century. Never have we seen a man put himself more into his work than did the "first reader."

View from the Skyride.

Everything well ordered and policed, and spotless.

The Monitor Pavilion.

Time and Fortune's reading room.

Havoline's giant thermometer—but don't look at it too often in July or August.

Symphony orchestras—and free.

Public address system, regaling the visitor with continuous, and not too raucous, music.

Electrical Building—huge displays.

Hall of Social Science.

Good meals—and cheap.

No rowdiness.

Kindness everywhere.

It has been estimated that a leisurely trip through the fair grounds, so as to see every exhibit, would require 81 days!—*Feature Editor.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Height of the Sky

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE a little Granddaughter, and she is the daughter of the daughter of Keturah. And on many days last summer she spake to me, saying, Grandpa, I want to Swing. And whatsoever I was doing I did it no more, but I went and Swung her.

Now on one of those days she looked up into the great Pine Trees where the Swing was hung, and she asked me Questions. And I showed her how the Trees divided into Limbs, and the Limbs separated into smaller Branches, and the Branches into Twigs, and the Twigs feathered out into Delicate Pine Needles.

And all this she saw. And she saw that there was Blue Beyond the Tops of the Trees, which showeth in Marvelous Beauty through the Tracery of the Pine Needles. And she asked, Grandpa, what is that? And I told her that the Blue above the tops of the Trees was the Sky.

And she looked long at the Sky, and it appeared Very High as she saw it through the Treetops. And when she saw How High it was, she considered, and she said:

But I can hardly reach it.

That was all she said of it, and she is not yet three years old.

She could hardly reach it; even as the man of God in olden time thought the Heaven and the knowledge of God too wonderful for him and said, it is high; I cannot attain unto it.

And yet she did not say she could not entirely reach it. For the Sky beginneth not far above the tree tops, but at the very ground; and the little damsel toucheth it with her finger tips all the day long. And they are such delicate little finger tips.

O my God, as the heaven is high above the earth, so are Thy ways above our ways, and we can hardly reach Thee; yet do I thank Thee that Thou are not wholly out of reach. Thou art as near unto me as the Sky is nigh unto the little Maiden, and that is not quite out of reach.

Hello, Big Dog!

The Attention of the Great Dane Seems Temporarily Distracted From the Adoration of the Young Lady. The Member of the Monitor Camera Club Responsible for This Picture is Mrs. Constance M. Wallace, Los Angeles.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Origin of the Name Christian

THE origin of this famous title is suggested in Acts 11:26, where we read that "the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." This Antioch was a rich and populous Syrian city situated some three hundred miles north of Jerusalem, and its people were well known in the first century for their habit of coining nicknames (David Smith: Life and Letters of St. Paul, p. 67); moreover it is generally admitted that the term "Christian," as originally used by them, was itself intended to be such a nickname for those who were constantly referring to "Christ Jesus," in their preaching and teaching. That the name "Christian" was at first regarded as a title of contempt is suggested by Peter's admonition to anyone who suffered "as a Christian" that he was not to "be ashamed" (I Peter 4:16); but as the years went by the name that had once been a scornful Antiochian jest, was claimed as a title of honor by the followers of the Way-shower. (Cf. Farrar: Life and Work of St. Paul, p. 296 ff.)

Daily Anecdote

Trifles

MICHELANGELO was once visited in his studio by a friend, who watched with interest what seemed to him to be the finishing touches of a statue. Later the friend again visited the great sculptor's studio, and was astonished to find him still busy with the same piece of work.

"The statue was finished the last time I was here," he observed. "You have done nothing since then, I see."

"Oh, yes I have," replied the great artist. "I have softened this feature and brought out that muscle. I have given more expression to the lips and more energy to the eyes."

"I see," agreed the friend, "but, after all these are merely trifles."

"Well, perhaps they are," said Michelangelo, "perhaps they are. But it is trifles that lead to perfection. And perfection is no trifle."

For the Scrapbook

The Wise Ones Tell Us

Understand a man by his own deeds and words,
The impressions of others lead to false judgment.
—*The Talmud.*

I like companionship and converse that are vigorous and manly, a friendship that prides itself on the keenness and vigor of its intercourse.—*Montaigne.*

When you fear to break vases of crystal, you break them; and the too careful and too anxious hands are apt to do the damage (they are trying to avoid).—*Martial.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Enjoying New Gloves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Mesa, Calif.

BARBARA Jane, 11 years old, is being taught the wise use of money by being given a small allowance out of which she is supposed to purchase any of the luxuries she wants. Under this heading came a pair of novelty gloves which she had seen in a shop, the possession of which meant doing without ice cream or candy and staying home from picture shows for some weeks.

She wore them to Sunday school the first day after she had them, and proudly displayed them to her classmates. But her pride did not keep her from seeing a wistful look leap to the eyes of a little friend whose father was out of work, and who did not have many nice things. All the way home that day Barbara Jane kept thinking about her little friend, and as she folded her gloves neatly to put them away she made a sudden decision.

"Mother," she said. "I'm going to save my allowances and get Margie a pair of gloves like mine. And I'm not going to wear mine again until she has hers."

It took three more weeks of sacrifice to purchase the second pair of gloves, but Barbara Jane returned from Sunday school that Sunday with a beaming face. "My gloves looked and felt so much prettier," she said, "when I could see Margie enjoying hers."

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

They were on board the excursion steamer, and as Mr. Bigman, the prominent politician, strode the deck, he hoped that here at least he would not be recognized. But it was not to be.

"You're Mr. Bigman, aren't you, sir?"

"That is my name," said the politician, frigidly, "but I'm not aware I have had the pleasure of seeing you before."

"What!" said the unabashed admirer, "you don't remember me? Don't you recollect that big meeting you had in Loamiton a year ago, and what a grand reception you got?"

"Yes, I remember that. But—"

"Well," was the triumphant rejoinder, "I was the fellow in the brown hat!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Present Need

During a frosty spell a householder discovered he had a bad burst, and telephoned for a plumber. That individual was a long time answering the summons.

When he did arrive he marched up to the householder and said, "Well, how's things, sir?"

"Oh," said the householder, sarcastically, "we don't need you now in your capacity as plumber. Do you, by any chance, give swimming lessons?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Sad Parting

Little bank roll, ere we part,
Let me press you to my heart.
All the year I've worked for you;
I've been faithful, you've been true.
Little bank roll, in a day
You and I will go away,
To find some gay and festive spot;
I'll return—but you will not.
—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Pretty Good

"My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday, asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now, which would you have?"

"Well, as far as that goes, most of those French cars are very good."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation For Today

GIVE freely to him that deserveth well, and asketh nothing; and that is a way of giving to thyself.—FULLER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Cookie Racket*

By CARMACK

"Hm - Wonder what's up" - I said to myself as I came upon a crowd of children this afternoon -
I quickly squeezed myself into the center of the circle, and what do you suppose I saw?
Tiddlywinks! And he was doing tricks right and left!
But there was a good reason - One of the little girls had a large bag of cookies -
And every time Tw did a trick she gave him one!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

No Red Herrings, Please

TWO years hence, at this time, a presidential campaign will be in full swing in the United States. But even now this autumn's congressional campaigns are getting under way. These testing times are bringing a crystallization of objections to the present Administration's policies and accomplishments.

The attacks upon the Administration include charges of "regimentation," "bureaucracy" and "monopoly," among others. Normal competition and initiative have been stifled, it is said, and the trend toward "national planning" carries a threat of Fascism, Socialism, or Communism —any one of which would be contrary to the "American tradition."

There can be no doubt that numerous objections to the New Deal are well founded. There are promises the Administration has not kept. Not a few of the ambitious plans have failed to bring results that the American people were led to expect. Understandable dissatisfaction has followed.

Senator Borah, maintaining his reputation as a free-lance critic, lately said that the real issue before the country is *monopoly*. That is, are we to return to unrestricted competition with private monopoly of goods and services, or are we to go forward to a regulation of competition so strict as to represent a publicly fostered monopoly? The critics of the New Deal contend that the latter would be contrary to national traditions of initiative and independence. Unfortunately—while they make it clear that they do not like the New Deal—critics are unable to suggest any alternative except a return to what they call "individual iniative." Lest this be interpreted as meaning the indorsement of a return to practically unbridled exploitation of the "little man," as "practiced" prior to 1930, the critics invariably hasten to qualify their remarks by advocating in the future a "proper regulation" of business. What constitutes a "proper regulation," and how it differs from the restrictions of "national planning," which they assail, is not made clear.

An element of humor is not lacking in the discovery that the very trends which the critics of the New Deal view with so much apparent alarm seem to be considered equally reprehensible by spokesmen of that very New Deal. So Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the new Industrial Emergency Council, only Thursday in an address worthy of any Republican Fourth of July celebration, extolled the "good old American way" of achieving security and freedom, and bade the forces of Fascism and Communism pass by.

In fact, it appears that advocates of the New Deal and critics of the New Deal are not so fundamentally at odds as one might suspect to hear them orate. Both wish to bring about a large measure of recovery in the United States. Both seem to agree that "American methods" are preferable. They are not so unanimous in their conception of what such methods may be. Nevertheless, both groups recognize that they cannot solve 1934 problems by using 1834 methods; they know that some progress has been made in giving greater security to the so-called "forgotten man"; they know that no retreat is possible or desirable from such standards.

In view of these essential points of agreement, the nonpartisan observer could wish that politics might be temporarily scrapped. Opposition, it is said, is useful in government and essential for the protection of the public. To this view there can be little objection, but it is, perhaps, permissible to amend it by asking that the opposition be in the interests of good government and in the interests of public welfare, rather than in the interests of political victory and individual advantage.

Is it too much to hope that, as a nation and as individuals, we have advanced to a point where a difference of opinion on governmental or economic theories can be met on the basis of intelligence, rather than by resort to mudslinging, red herrings, and political bickering? Actually, honest men have but one honest purpose and if erroneous thoughts and selfish desires can be set aside they will find themselves on a firmer foundation. There can be no better time to try such methods than now.

Notable Mexican Election

THE peaceful election of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, young, energetic, leader and soldier of Mexico and a Tarascan Indian, represents, apparently, the crossing of modern and traditional trends. The latter are the remnants of continuism and personalism in Mexican politics, because the General did have the support of the present Government of Mexico and the blessings of General Calles, still Mexico's strongest leader. On the other hand, principles embodied in the six-year plan and first announced as the program of the National Revolutionary Party at a convention in Queretaro last December and popularized by a vigorous preelection campaign of General Cardenas, were accepted by the masses of Mexico as strong reasons for selecting him to become their new leader.

The six-year plan which the General will endeavor to translate into realities is outlined in detail in a folder issued by the Mexican Government and contains more than 272 paragraphs. Almost every phase and department of Mexican life is touched upon and the subjects range from agriculture to foreign relations, with attention to such topics as livestock, irrigation, labor, education, and prohibition.

It has been called "a coöperative economic system tending toward Socialism to secure a better distribution of the fruits of human toil, solving economic problems through an evolutionary process, transforming and replacing by powerful means the procedure of capitalism." It is not only socialistic but nationalistic in its aims. The leaders of Mexico, however, make it clear that one of their purposes is to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and to denounce war as a means of settling international disputes.

Mexico has gradually improved on almost all fronts in the last four or five years. The decisive and prompt action of her leaders in the early days of the depression, though much criticized at the time, was eventually emulated by the other civilized nations of the world. Her prospects are bright with so capable a President-elect to carry out a plan idealistically devised for the benefit of the "brown faces" and the "forgotten men" of Mexico.

Father Knickerbocker's Millstones

NEW YORK CITY will move a step nearer its long-sought goal of simplified and responsible government when the State Legislature convenes in special session on July 10 to consider charter reforms proposed by the Charter Revision Commission after weeks of study and public hearings. To Alfred E. Smith, chairman of the commission, has been intrusted the delicate task of piloting the plan through the shoals of partisan opposition which lie ahead if reforms are pressed on upstate counties as well as on those in the metropolis.

The aim of the plan proposed by the commission is to lift from Father Knickerbocker's neck the millstones of five superfluous county governments. An amendment to the State Constitution is necessary to put the plan into effect. If such an amendment is passed by the Legislature this summer, reënacted by the regular session of the 1935 Legislature and approved by the voters at the election in November, 1935, it would take effect in January, 1936. Without favorable action of the Legislature this summer, but assuming favorable action at the regular session next January, and subsequent approval by the voters, 1938 would be the earliest date by which New York could obtain relief from the useless jobs and jobholders intrenched in the county system.

The proposed charter strikes at the heart of borough political control and patronage. Testimony before the commission showed not only that these borough governments are unnecessary, but have resulted in untold waste and corruption.

Of the four constitutional county offices, the Charter Commission voted to abolish two—sheriff and register. The plan provides for the retention of the offices of district attorney in the five counties, elected for either two- or four-year terms, as directed by the Legislature, and leaves the assignment of the duties of virtually all other county offices up to local authorities.

The amendment specifies that the county clerks shall serve as court clerks, and shall be appointed by the Appellate Division. Under the amendment, it would be possible for the local authorities to assign to the newly constituted county clerk the duties of sheriff, register, commissioner of jurors, public administrators and other offices. While striking courageously at top-heavy county governments, the commission recognized that not all functions of government can be concentrated in a central office.

Meanwhile, the commission continues work on other phases of a new charter. The commission has already turned thumbs down on a city manager plan and proportional representation in the municipal legislative branch. The strongest argument against the city manager plan for New York—however satisfactory it may have proved in some 450 cities in other parts of the country—is that if New York should revert to Tammany control a city manager would be merely an appointive agency of Tammany who could not be reached by the voters, however flagrant and dishonest his acts might be.

New York City under the LaGuardia Fusion administration is making a courageous experiment in administering its affairs on a nonpartisan basis, and other cities are deeply interested. Charter reform is basic to the success of the experiment. The special session of the Legislature will be watched with interest in all American cities.

Thanks for the "Insult"

ENLIGHTENED patriots would gladly turn their country's other cheek to such a slap as that recently administered to the United States and Great Britain by a Japanese spokesman. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, has informed his countrymen that neither British nor American finances are in shape for a war with Japan—that these countries are, as the New York Herald Tribune puts it, "too poor to fight."

Jingoes no doubt will find much to resent in the remark. But it was not offered as an affront to the western powers. Mr. Takahashi based it on a survey of economic conditions, and presented it in behalf of curtailment of Japanese military expenditures.

Another class of people who will resent Mr. Takahashi's assertion is that body of unscrupulous armament salesmen and manufacturers whose gains depend on statements of a very different nature. Their interests would have been better served had the Finance Minister warned his people that both Britain and the United States were really in excellent financial condition and therefore were in a position to threaten Japan with their guns.

What Mr. Takahashi has done is what workers for peace all over the world need to do—press for reduction of their country's military and naval expenditures; inform their countrymen not of imaginary dangers from other powers, but of the wisdom of pursuing the most economical policies possible with respect to national defense.

What Mr. Takahashi and every other well-informed person knows is that military and naval increases in one country breed their like in other countries, and acquire such genial cousins as international distrust, ill will and bullying. What they also know is that efforts to make peace should begin at home and that such efforts find appreciation abroad whenever they are properly understood and fairly interpreted.

Films and Internationalism

THE ambitious film festival which is to be held in Venice this summer, and the exhibition to be held in Vienna, have drawn attention to an aspect of the cinema that of late has been somewhat neglected. When the talkies were introduced it was seen that they threatened a severe blow to the international appeal of the screen, but it was long felt that this appeal would survive. Recently that confidence seems largely to have disappeared.

The coming festival in Venice is so determinedly international in scope—fourteen countries are sending examples of their screencraft, to be judged by juries drawn from many nations—that the hope is being revived that sooner or later efforts to make talking films more or less universally intelligible will succeed.

Much experimenting, of course, has been done. Three or four years ago many important films were made in several languages, notably "Kameradschaft," that remarkable plea for coöperation between France and Germany. This plan, however, proved expensive and complicated. Then M. René Clair began to cut the dialogue of his films to a minimum, using music to emphasize the rhythm and emotion of his productions, but his methods have not been widely followed so far as the particular aim of breaking down the barriers of language is concerned.

Of late the problem appears to have been somewhat sidetracked, and such foreign films as have been shown in England and the United States recently have pursued the unambitious and unsatisfactory line of least resistance by merely superimposing on the film rough English translations. At the same time, it is significant to notice that the content of the films still remains largely international. "Henry VIII," one of the most successful of British pictures, was made by a Hungarian director; a German star played in England's most elaborate war film; the American film "Queen Christina" has a Swedish star and a Swedish story; and the chief player in the English "Catherine the Great" is an Austrian actress representing a German princess in an episode from Russian history.

If the Venetian and Viennese festivals seriously direct attention to the problem of making the films universally understood, this aspect of international coöperation will be immensely strengthened.

What They Saw

Book of the Day

AFTER churning the waters of Loch Ness, disturbing salmon fishermen, filling the hotels, reviving the char-à-banc industry, easing the newspapers through a bad season, generally adding to the gayety and emulation of nations and finally getting a leader in the London Times, the Loch Ness monster has dived, apparently to appear no more. What he was, whence he came, whether he really existed remains a mystery. Was he an omen? Or was he, as the Left suspected, a red herring to divert our attention from rearmament and monetary reform? It is impossible to say. Mr. Bertram Mills' offer of £20,000, cash on delivery alive to the circus, the £5000 offered by the New York Zoological Park—what kind of net had they imagined?—are still going begging. Nothing more has been heard of the heroic gentleman who offered to swim across the loch "as a challenge" to the monster. The suggestion that the whole affair was got by mass hallucination and serpent-worship out of the silly season, still shadows the controversy with gloom. Seals, alligators, porpoises, belugas, whales have been blamed; and but for the lady who saw a head protruding five feet out of the water, the fascinating explanation that the monster with its row of humps was not one creature but a family of otters in procession, looked like winning the day. Such an explanation would have been unforgivable. Photographs, it is pleasant to note, reveal nothing that might not be something else, and unless the monster obliges again, the mystery remains.

In the phrase, "sea serpent," Commander R. T. Gould (THE LOCH NESS MONSTER. London: Bles. 10s. 6d.) has to be dealt with. "I suggested, in my former book," he notes, "that the majority of 'sea-serpent' reports originated in a creature which was either a descendant of the plesiosaurus, or had evolved along similar lines. . . . I should now incline to consider the accidental resemblance as less perfect, in point of detail, than I once did."

There, without possibility of mistake, we have it. To the Commander—who has collected and analyzed all the evidence on the spot at Loch Ness, though vouchsafed no actual view—the monster was one of those creatures "incorrectly termed sea serpents" and probably of the type of the giant newt.

No one of course will deny that Coleridge was right in referring to "slimy things with legs" crawling "upon the slimy sea," or that ugly beasts of immense scientific interest are thrown up on the shores of the world. A perfectly respectable monstrosity was seen off the coast of Gloucester, Mass., in 1817; and if this sounds too long ago and too far away to be true, there is nearer and more recent information. Loch Ness itself has a reputable tradition which must be distinguished from the "waterbullocks" of folklore. We must respect the Commander's fervor. Final opinion depends upon how big an allowance is to be made for human credulity and inventiveness.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Some English Inns

BETWEEN inns of the imagination and inns of fact there is usually a great partition. To prove this one needs only form the mental picture produced by the words "a country inn," and then start to travel in search of something to fit the picture.

In thinking of a village inn I should wish for three things in its setting: first that it should be within sight of an old church, for the two are inseparable from the village idea; second that it should stand by the green or the market cross or whatever is the plain, undoubted central point of the village; and third that it should be close to a stream and, if possible, a bridge. Because of all this I was glad one winter day when I found the White Horse at Shere.

The presence of water of course enhances the individuality of any place, and a river is the only distinction of half a hundred red brick buildings calling themselves hotels. Indeed, the "riverside inn" is only too often disappointing though there is no scene more congenial to imagine if one is sitting down to write. Of imaginary taverns beside rivers one will remember some excellent examples in books. The shadowy, merely suggested one in Stevenson's essay on Walking Tours, the Potwell Inn in H. G. Wells' "Mr. Polly" and those frolic places in Jerome K. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" which it is perhaps best to know only within the covers of that book.

But I know one inn by the Thames which is all that such a place ought to be and it is The Trout at Godstow. There the picture is complete—the old house, the bridge, the ruined nunnery, and no other building; the flowers, the strawberries and the summer afternoon. Anyone might fish, if he were so minded, from a seat on the threshold with his rod overstretching the path and the stone parapet, so close is the river. But despite this, the fish parade in comfort the stretch of brown water between the bridge—which is a weir as well—the island, the little footbridge to it and the parapet. For why should they take the angler's bait when good people at the inn have come—some all the way from America—to throw them little pieces of cake?

Next, among the jolly blazonry of the inn-signs, I see the Goddard Arms at Clyffe Pypard which stands under a hill or rather a great cliff though it is very far from the sea. It was a dark little place but I remember the bread and cheese and the way the sun caught the proud sign outside. In that happy Wiltshire village, there are three chief buildings round the church—the inn, the vicarage and the house where the Goddards lived: and they are England.

If I were to invite you to the Bull at Strand-on-the-Green you would hardly expect, perhaps, to find it standing almost beneath a steel bridge belonging to the London "Underground" railway. There is a seat in the window and you look on to stone steps going down to the Thames and every time the red trains roll like great drums on the bridge the old house seems to stir and murmur, but very softly, "Middlesex, Middlesex was once an English shire." It is only five minutes' walk from Kew Bridge.

And lastly, there comes to my mind the Green Dragon at Kittwhistle. It lies under Blackdown on the way from Whitchurch Canonicorum (believe it or not) to Crewkerne if you take the road through Marshwood Vale and so by Stony Knapps and Horn Ash. I walked it all on an afternoon of high July. I do not remember that there was anything at all at Kittwhistle but the Green Dragon which was a small, long red cottage under the hill. The only person I saw there was a jolly, red-faced woman—whom perhaps the Dragon had captured in her youth—and who brought me great quantities of tea and bread and jam. I think I had almost to part the tall flowers with my hands as I walked up the path through the garden to the door.

My own explanation (after much consideration) is that the Dragon, finding belief in such things as himself on the wane, turned himself into a cottage for providing tired travelers with tea and bread and jam; and then put the sign up just to show that he had been a dragon.

You can accept this or not, as you please, but there was magic in the place.

ALAN IVIMEY.

North . . South . . East . . West

Don Quixote Rides Again

By FRANK L. PERRIN

A MODERN crusader, from the vantage point of a radiocasting studio in Washington, surveys the horizons and challenges the windmills which mark his prospective course which he hopes to travel between now and election day in November. Rider and steed are ready for the fray. The doughty champion assumes no disguise. He is no stranger. He is none other than William Edgar Borah, the unafraid, the victor in many spectacular trials of forensic strength, and the undaunted though oft unhorsed rough rider in unsuccessful forays. A product of the West, an addict of nationalism, an unapologetic seclusionist who has not cared to study world problems by first-hand contact, he promises that he is about to enlist in an effort to turn the tide in the United States definitely away from what he sincerely believes to be the dangerous shoals of monopolistic imperialism.

Senator Borah, an outstanding figure in the Senate during many past administrations, apparently absolves himself of all responsibility for the economic plight from which the exponents of present administrative policies are seeking to release the people today. There are few, even among his political adversaries, who would charge him with that responsibility. But it cannot be denied that during recent years an economic maladjustment has existed for which some form of remedy has been sought, and the need of which has been realized. Former President Hoover made no secret of the fact that he desired remedial legislation somewhat experimental in its nature, and which, a decade ago, would have been regarded as being almost as revolutionary as that inaugurated under the ægis of the New Deal.

A Congress less tractable than that which came in with the election of President Roosevelt, and a Cabinet of conservative senior statesmen, served to hold in abeyance some such administrative policies as those against which the Idaho Senator now inveighs. While no informed person will question the ability and the individual right of Senator Borah to appraise, at his own estimate, the value and potential effectiveness of the emergency measures adopted by Congress, few will agree that no emergency existed. To condemn these measures or to pretend to foretell the dangers contingent upon the abuse of extraordinary powers vested in the Chief Executive is to accept the rôle of a prophet. I do not believe the Senator cares to occupy such a position, no matter what he may announce as his present opinion. He is too far-seeing and is possessed of too clear a memory to stake his reputation on such a hazard as this would involve.

Senator Borah has long been known as the implacable foe of the monopolist. Even in the councils of his own party (if indeed he acknowledges allegiance to any political party) he has fought the battles of the underprivileged producer and the forgotten consumer. And it must be said of him now, in his latest undertaking, that he is similarly enlisted. But even if this is so, and if his great desire is that the rights of both these shall be protected, why cannot he advise patience while the processes which have been approved are being tried out and tested?

Behind all this solicitude, roughly and more or less raucously declaimed by Mr. Ogden Mills, among others, it is not at all difficult to discover, as always, the sympathies and ambitions of political leadership unrequited. There are danger signals along the routes to be taken, this year or in 1936, by these statesmen who may seek reëlection. If champions of the New Deal are elected or reelected to Congress in November, while present administrative policies are still being tested, the control of Congress promises to remain as at present if these policies, modified by changing economic needs, are found sound.

This changing process, revolutionary in character, is already going on. Blanket regulations are being modified. And, as Mr. Borah should discover, these changes tend to relieve the small producers rather than what he calls the monopolists.

The ambitious politician, whether now among the "outs," or among those who may fear that they will be shown the way out, is, of course, the one most solicitous for what he deems the best interests of the people. The time is near for another national referendum. New policies are in the balance, with much in their favor popularly. But if the balance is to be shifted, as Mr. Borah hopes, some argument more convincing or more arresting than that which he presented in his Fourth of July speech must be brought forward. The things he sees are not windmills.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Plea for Animals in Zoos

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Americans who regard bull fighting and cock fighting as brutal are content to spend their Sunday afternoons in zoos. Undoubtedly, zoos are a source of pleasure to many who do not have the means for more expensive forms of entertainment. They furnish an easy way for tired parents to divert their restless children, most of whom naturally love animals and delight in watching them.

The animals in the Audubon Park Zoo, in this city, are so wretched, so pathetic—as indeed they are in many zoos—that the thinking parent should consider whether or not he is willing for his children to derive pleasure from the sight of creatures so cowed, so bedraggled as these.

He who looks into the eyes of the caged wolf will find that the animal meets his gaze sadly, questioningly, as openly as his neighbor's police dog. The wolf has committed no crime which should cause him to be placed in such wretched confinement.

For persons to be truly civilized, truly humane, the evil of the zoo, as it is mismanaged today, should be eradicated. This can best be done by an intelligent effort to create in the child a sound distaste for acquiring pleasure through the discomfort of living, feeling creatures—an attitude which will make his human relations broader, wiser and happier. ENID P. FISHER.

New Orleans, La.

Radio Sponsors Must Be Reached

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "There's Rubbish on the Air," is most timely. I know that this rubbish is estranging many intelligent listeners. Even what starts as a good program often turns to mediocrity after the first selection, and more often than not, one finds it difficult to get anything but jazz or similar entertainment on any station. Radio artists tell me that they cannot sing or play the more classical types of music, as they prefer to do, because the advertising agencies have a mistaken idea that the public wants nothing but jazz, cheap, sentimental ballads, crooning and the like.

If we are to have better programs, we must tell sponsors and broadcasters of our desires, and send our thanks and appreciation to them. I am convinced that a thorough housecleaning of radio programs would be welcomed by many. May we have more cards or letters of appreciation sent to those who are responsible for wholesome and inspiring programs by great singers and instrumentalists of our day, singing and playing the world's finest music. ERNEST EDWARDS.

Bethlehem, Penna.

Teaching for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whitaker School, a school of about 175 pupils, belonging to Portland School District Number One, has children attending it that probably represent every country in the world. Among these are many Japanese, who, upon entering school, can neither read nor write the English language. It is therefore the teachers' task to teach these children not only the three R's, but our language as well. This the teachers have lovingly done for many years.

In appreciation for their tireless efforts, the Japanese consul of Portland recently presented to the school a silk American flag. This was formally done at an evening P.-T. A. (Parent-Teacher Association) meeting especially arranged for this purpose.

The Japanese consul gave a very interesting as well as educational talk on world problems—especially bringing out the fact of how each nation is interdependent on the other. The Japanese people were invited to take full charge of the program, which they did in a very capable manner.

Japanese girls with cherry blossoms danced. A tiny five-year-old sang one of her nation's songs. Grown-ups sang, and played on their musical instruments. It was a beautiful sight to see those children in their colorful kimonos. After the program, tea and rice cakes were served, and I'm sure everyone went home with a better understanding of, and appreciation for, their Oriental friends. MRS. L. STRAUSS.

Portland, Ore.